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THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF GODALMING.

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THE

PARISH AND CHURCH

OF

GODALMING.

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BY

S. WELMAN.

LONDON:
ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
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Preface.

THE primitive church of an ancient parish which has long since grown old in a sacred service invariably possesses an interest to which few, if any, other structures can lay claim. Having escaped the oblivion which involves the remote past, it survives in the light of the present time as the sole remaining witness of the sentiments and the handiwork of its forgotten founders. It often contains also within its walls evidences of the doings of its guardians of every succeeding age. Such a relic, with its long roll of years and memories, can scarcely fail to impress any observer, or to engage the sympathies of those who live around and are familiar with it.

The writer of the following pages, as an old resident in the parish of Godalming, and also as an architect and a member of the Surrey Archæological Society, has shared, in common with every other parishioner, in the interest with which its parish church is regarded. But whatever the degree of his interest in the church may have been, he had no intention of writing a book upon the fabric. The whole of his earlier investigations were made entirely on account of the attraction of the subject, and for the purpose of satisfying himself upon certain statements and theories that had

been advanced in regard to the structure. During this process, however, he came upon one or two unsuspected features which supplied the clue to some of the difficulties that had presented themselves to his mind. These features were new to him, and he thinks they will be new also to his readers, because (so far as he has been able to discover) no reference has ever been made to them in any notes or papers published upon the church either before, at the time of, or after, the restoration of 1879.

Having met with the features referred to, drawings illustrating them were made, and some notes were written with reference thereto, and to the inferences that might be drawn therefrom in connection with other known facts.

This was done some years ago, and upon the paper and sketches being seen by one or two friends interested in archæology, these gentlemen strongly advised that the whole should be published in a small book. The writer, being well aware that the paper was but a fragment, and that much further labour and investigation would be required to make it sufficiently complete for publication, was obliged to lay the whole aside on account of more pressing duties. In the years that have followed he has, at long intervals, during very scant leisure, added some items as opportunity offered.

Since the idea of printing the paper has been entertained, an endeavour has been made to avoid unnecessary technicalities, and to make the subject as clear and interesting as its character would admit of. For the same reason some information which is not new, but which may not be easily accessible to everyone, has been gathered from various sources and embodied in this work.

The writer wishes to call attention to the distinction between the facts stated in regard to the church and the deductions which he has drawn from them. The latter are the conclusions he has

arrived at after careful consideration of the facts, and these experts (if they should read and consider the facts at all) will follow or reject as the premises may seem to them to require. Although the writer has expressed his own views, he believes he is sufficiently desirous of elucidating the actual truth to welcome from any quarter any new facts or deductions that would tend to that end, even if such should make it necessary to modify his own conclusions upon any of the points treated on.

He feels greatly indebted to the Rev. T. S. Cooper, of Stonehurst, Chiddingfold, one of the valued hon. secretaries of the Surrey Archæological Society, not only for several items of history which he has kindly contributed, but also for the warm interest he has manifested in the subject since he first became aware of its being dealt with; also especially to the Rev. L. H. Burrows, the esteemed Vicar of the parish, for the like interest and for the facilities that have been kindly accorded for the prosecution of the work. The sources of the various items of information given are generally mentioned in the text.

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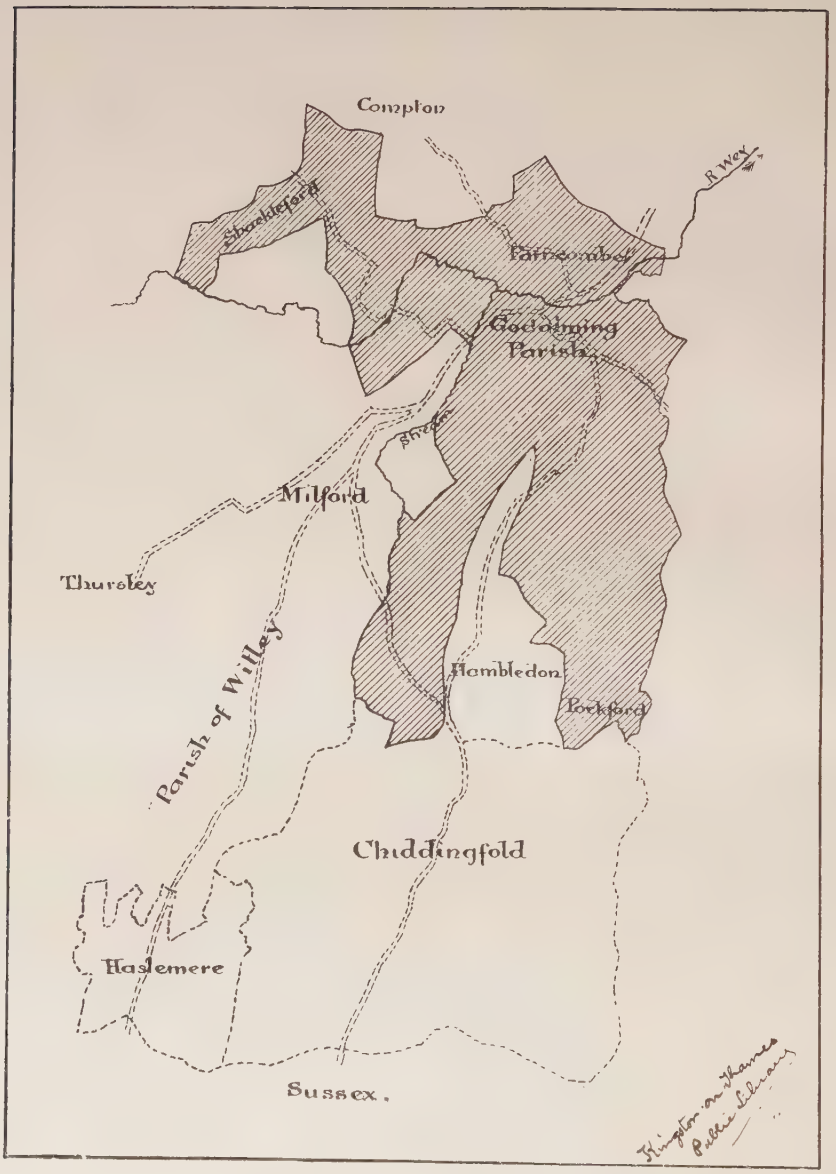

PLATE I.—MAP OF PARISH.

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Chapter j.

ERRATA.

Page 46, footnote, and Plate XXXIV., *for* "St. Peter's Port" *read* "St. Peter-Port."
Page 65, line 24, *for* "Deanehold" *read* "Deanshold."
Page 67, line 21, *for* "Viccarage" *read* "Wiccarage."

Speaking generally, it is found that parishes on the south and east coasts are much smaller than those in the wild parts of the country to the north and west. For example, one parish in Yorkshire may be mentioned as having an area of thirty-six square miles. In the same way the divisions of the counties called hundreds in Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, are also much smaller in area than many to be found elsewhere.

There cannot be much doubt that the same cause produced these variations both in the areas of the parishes and the hundreds. They are results which point to the fact that the east and south coasts were more thickly populated by the incoming tribes in early times than those parts of the country more difficult of access and more unsuitable for immediate settlement and cultivation.

The county of Surrey contains about 143 old parishes, and their average area is about 3,378 acres each. Whilst this is the case, the parish of Godalming contains 9,049¼ acres, or did contain

that quantity until the County Council recently robbed it of a portion.

It will be seen, therefore, that this parish has an area much beyond the average for the county of Surrey. When to the above area is added the area of the present parish of Chiddingfold, and the area of the parish of Haslemere, both of which were originally a part of the parish of Godalming, the disproportion becomes much greater still.

There are reasons for this which a careful study of all the facts may make clear, but this is a pursuit which cannot be followed here. It may, however, be further pointed out that the county of Surrey itself affords a remarkable illustration of the disparity referred to in the areas and outlines of parishes in certain districts. On the line of the ancient British trackway, along the North Downs from east to west, lies a regular series of compact and comparatively small parishes possessing (for parishes) a striking uniformity that it would be vain to look for elsewhere.

Between Croydon and Guildford, upon this early line of communication, are eighteen of them, with an average area of about 2,000 acres. Their average length from north to south is about three miles, and their average width from east to west about one mile. The road crosses them in about the centre. Their extreme length of about three and a half miles from north to south at the eastern end of the series tapers down to a point at the western end of it, towards the ford over the Wey at Guildford.

The parishes on the continuation of this route to Farnham have much the same character. On the flanks of this line of compact parishes to the north and south lie others which are very extensive in area and most irregular and eccentric in outline. These occupy the wild heathlands, or those parts of the county where the surface is very much broken up, or where it may have been densely wooded or marshy, and consequently more difficult of early occupation in force.

In a paper which has been printed and privately circulated I made some attempt to account for the boundaries of the Godalming parish. Some of the points mentioned were, briefly, as follows :

1. That the shape and area of this parish preclude the notion that it can have been deliberately set out by Theodore or St. Dunstan for ecclesiastical purposes.

2. That in adopting so peculiar an area for a parish regard must have been had to boundaries that had become fixed upon the land before Christianity was introduced.

3. That before the adoption of Christianity four divisions of the land had become fixed, and their boundaries known, viz., the limits of the early settlement or vill; the limits of the tithing; the limits of the hundred, and the limits of the lord's ham or manor.

The area of the hundred and the area of the manor may have been identical in some instances, but were not necessarily so. When Christianity was introduced it had to make room for and adapt itself to the conditions and the areas already in existence.

In a parish like Godalming the original boundaries of it are more likely to have followed those of the lord's manor than those of any other area. Upon such an hypothesis it is possible to account for its peculiar shape and great area. Its boundaries for the most part follow the stream or valley or other prominent natural objects that in the earliest instances were generally adopted to define the divisions of separate territories.

The lord's manor is also the area which most probably became the parish, because in the earliest times, upon the lord's conversion to Christianity, he followed the example of his chief or King and introduced and maintained a priest as missionary within his own domains.

Small and compact parishes were probably the areas of one single early settlement, but such a parish as Godalming must have contained many early settlements grouped under the power of one lord.

Chapter ij.

The Site of the Church.

THE parish of Godalming having by some such process as that suggested obtained its area and boundaries and its missionary priest, required a church, or at the least a site for the uplifting of the cross and the assembling of the people. There is a spot in the parish which has a very suggestive name, but I fear nothing definite can ever be ascertained regarding it. I refer to the name Llanaway or Llanaway Cross. This name is not modern, and was not fixed, like those we at present use, by fancy or caprice. It can be traced back to the early years of the fourteenth century, so that there is every probability of its having been handed down from far earlier times. Its Cymric prefix Llan, signifying an enclosure, and more often the sacred enclosure or church, is very common in Wales, but is very foreign and solitary in this part of the country. Was there ever a cross here in the days of the Ancient Britons during the Roman occupation, and did the Saxon conquerors spare and enslave, or marry enough of the earlier inhabitants of this place to preserve and continue this name to us, as well as that of the river and the hill not far from the same spot? If we could answer these questions we might have to revise our views as to the site of our earliest Christian worship. But no certainty on such a point is ever likely to be attained.

In the paper before referred to, I endeavoured to show that the spot first chosen for the Christian church was often the same as that which had been sacred to the deities of the people during the time of their heathen worship. This is known to have been the case, among other places, at Chichester, at St. Paul's, and at Westminster, and in thirteen heathen temples in Rome itself. But there is still greater reason for the suggestion, as it was thus ordered by Pope Gregory, that "after mature deliberation on the "affairs of the English, he resolved that the 'idol temples' in that "nation ought not to be destroyed, but only the 'idols' within "them; after which the temples being purified with holy water "were to have altars erected and relics placed in them. For if "those temples are well built it is requisite that they be converted "from the worship of devils to the service of the true God, that "the nation, not seeing those temples destroyed, may remove "error from their hearts, and knowing and adoring the true God, "may the more familiarly resort to the same places they were "wont."

Now, in the parish of Godalming, and about a mile from the town to the south-west, lies the village of Tuesley, and this village is alleged on good authority to have got its name from the heathen god Tiw, as Tuesday, the third day of the week, has also done.

It may be reasonably supposed from the name of this hamlet that the altar of Tiw or Tew, the god of war, was in its vicinity; the more so as it was the custom of the Saxons to place the altars of their gods in the borders of their settlements, and the Tuesley valley and the hill sloping towards it formed the most excellent natural boundary for the mark of the earliest settlers of the town site.

Near this hamlet is a field which was called the minster field, and it has long been known that a church of some kind existed there. Its site was discovered some thirty years ago, when the foundations of a small church were uncovered and some skeletons were dug up. A cross set up in the field now marks the spot. The following note has reference to this church:

"There is also in a field belonging to Godalming, over against "Tewsley, a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, where first "was situated the Church of Godalming. Celebrations are held

"therein only three times in the year, on the Purification, the "Vigil of the Assumption, and the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin; "and this is done solely on account of the reverence which "attaches to that place. There has existed also on the same spot "a burial-ground from the times of yore."

This is an extract from the Register of St. Osmund, relating to a visitation made to Godalming by Dean Wanda in 1220. It establishes the fact of the first parish church known to us having been in a field near Tuesley, and the discovery in the minster field fixes for us the exact site of this church. That the first church of the parish (in Saxon times) was there in the border of the early settlement, and so near to the hamlet of Tuesley, renders it very probable that the early Christians here acted in the manner recommended by Pope Gregory, and made use of the shrine sacred to the heathen deity Tew for their own worship.

The foundations which were discovered in the minster field indicated one oblong apartment, 21 by 14 feet, and another similarly placed to a chancel, but as wide as the first apartment and about 11 feet long. Across this apartment, in about the centre, was a foundation dividing the space into two parts, each about 21 by 5 feet. In the compartment at the extreme end nine skeletons were found, lying east to west, and at the other end of the building, in the apartment first named, were two crushed skeletons.

The exact character and the date of these foundations have not been determined. They were probably ancient in 1220, when the practical abandonment of this spot as a place of regular worship seems to have been officially recognised. The site was no doubt originally woodland, and whilst admirably adapted for the cell of a solitary, cannot have been a very convenient one for the people of Godalming when they had entirely embraced the new faith.*

The first settlers upon the town site may not have been more numerous than those of several other groups within the area of the parish; but the position of this group at the junction of a river and stream, and at a ford over the river, soon secured for it a pre-eminence. It was evidently very early recognised as the most important centre, as it gave its name not only to the whole parish,

* The old church at Busbridge, as "the Chapel in Godelmyng called Old Mynster, with the cemetery lying round it," was granted by Edward VI. to Laurence Elliot as a chapel.

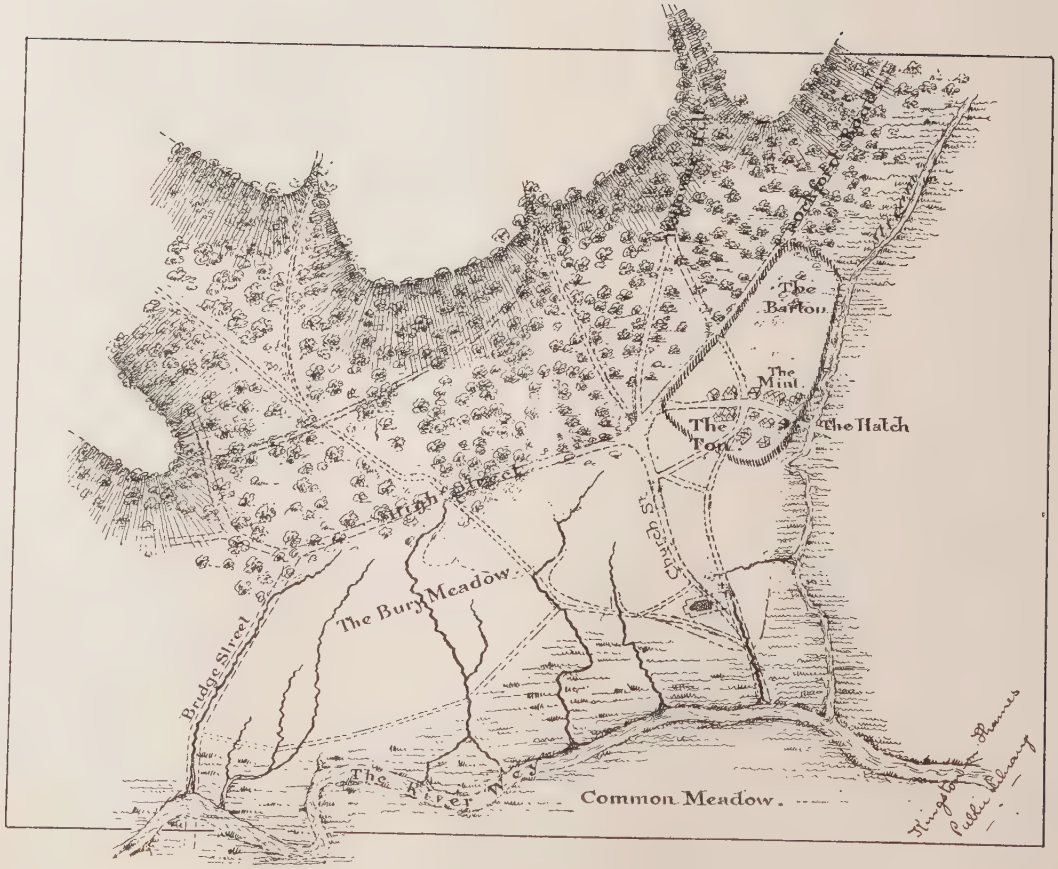


PLATE II.—MAP OF TOWN SITE.

but also to one of the eleven divisions of the county known as the Hundred.

The accompanying map (Plate II.) will show the site of the original town and its surroundings. The relative importance of the place in very early times would lead us to expect that the clergy and the people would soon realize the necessity of placing a church in its immediate vicinity. Some attempt to accomplish this might have been made in the eighth or the ninth century.

Churches of that age were generally constructed of timber, having either a skeleton wooden frame covered with a wattle or hurdle enclosure, or were otherwise formed of upright slabs, the roofs being always of timber, and generally thatched.

It is recorded of St. Dunstan that upon one occasion he put his shoulder to the corner of a church and pushed it into a true Oriental position. If this is not purely legendary, it must have referred to such a church as above described.

These timber, wattled, and thatched churches, from their very nature, could not be enduring. In the days of frequent strife they were the most tempting objects for the enemy to plunder and set fire to. During the Danish inroads this was constantly done. This danger was one of the causes that led to the desire for more substantial buildings in stone, although there were doubtless other causes that operated to the same end.

Chapter iij.

The Eleventh-Century Church (Saxon).

THERE was a stone church erected at the Godalming settlement at a comparatively early date. The following pages are devoted to an examination of the present structure, and contain some account of an endeavour to trace the early church by the vestiges of early work still remaining in the building.

So far as I know, there are no early documents that throw much light upon the history of this church. The only ancient records known to me are in the building itself, and to rightly decipher these it is necessary to exercise a great deal of patient investigation. It will not do hastily to found a theory of the building upon some solitary feature, or to assign dates for its construction by the present appearance of an arch or a window or moulding, and without considering whether what we see is really original, and whether our conclusions are consistent with all the other facts and circumstances which bear upon the same matter.

The illustration (Plate III.) shows a ground plan of the church as it exists and is known to us to-day.

The problem to be dealt with is to trace as far as possible, by the vestiges which this church contains, the original building and any subsequent modifications of it. An attempt was made to do this in 1879, during the time of the last restoration, when many ancient features before hidden were brought to light. These chiefly consisted of portions of early windows and the base

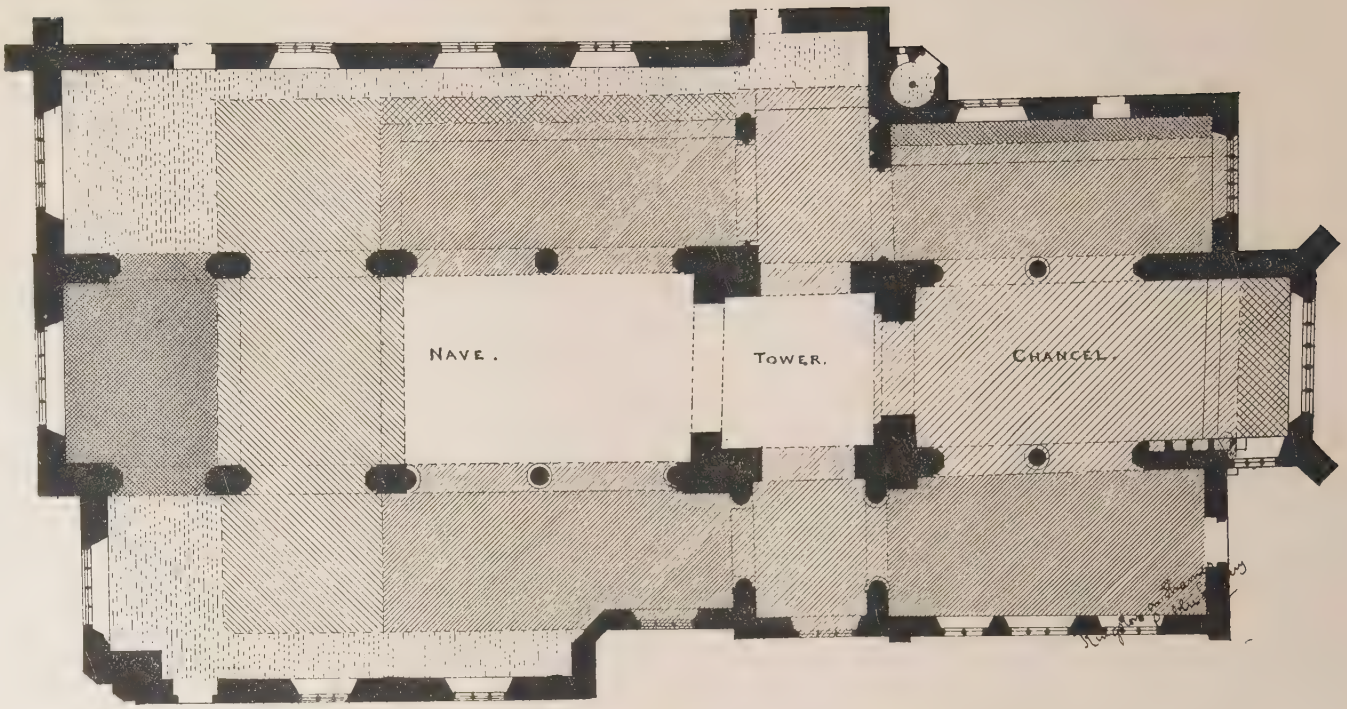


PLATE III.—PLAN OF CHURCH.

of one door-jamb in the present chancel walls. Remains of the windows may be seen in the section (Plate IV.) at *a*, *b*, *c*.

At the same time, the western wall of the tower was said to be in a dangerous condition, and was strengthened by having three iron rods passed through it, by which it was bolted up. This

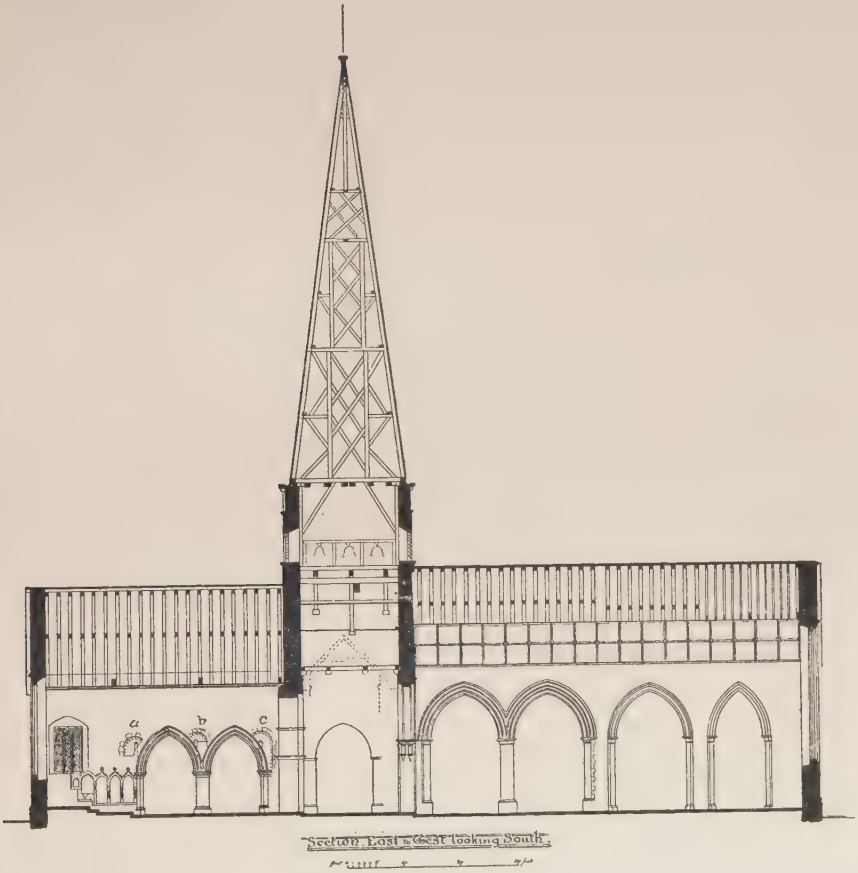


PLATE IV.

weakness was said to have been caused by this side of the tower having been built upon an old gable. As a proof of this, a gable coping-stone, discovered on the eastern face of the wall, and a portion of which may still be seen, was referred to. The position

of this gable coping-stone is shown in tranverse section through tower at *d* (Plate VI.). The stone is about 6 inches thick, and at present is flush with the wall surface.

In consequence of these discoveries, the theory put forward and published anonymously in 1879 as to the primitive church was: That it consisted of one oblong apartment enclosed by the present walls of the chancel and the tower; that the western wall of the tower was the western end of this primitive church, the gable of which had been subsequently raised to form the western tower wall.

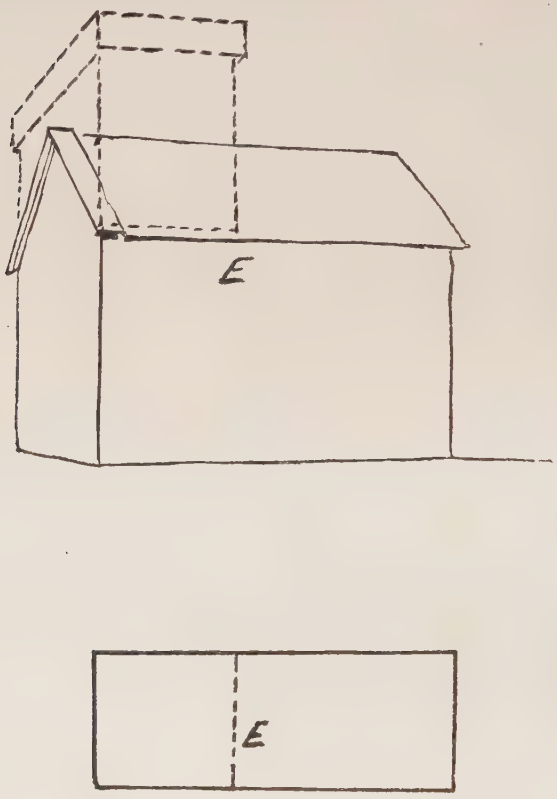


PLATE V.

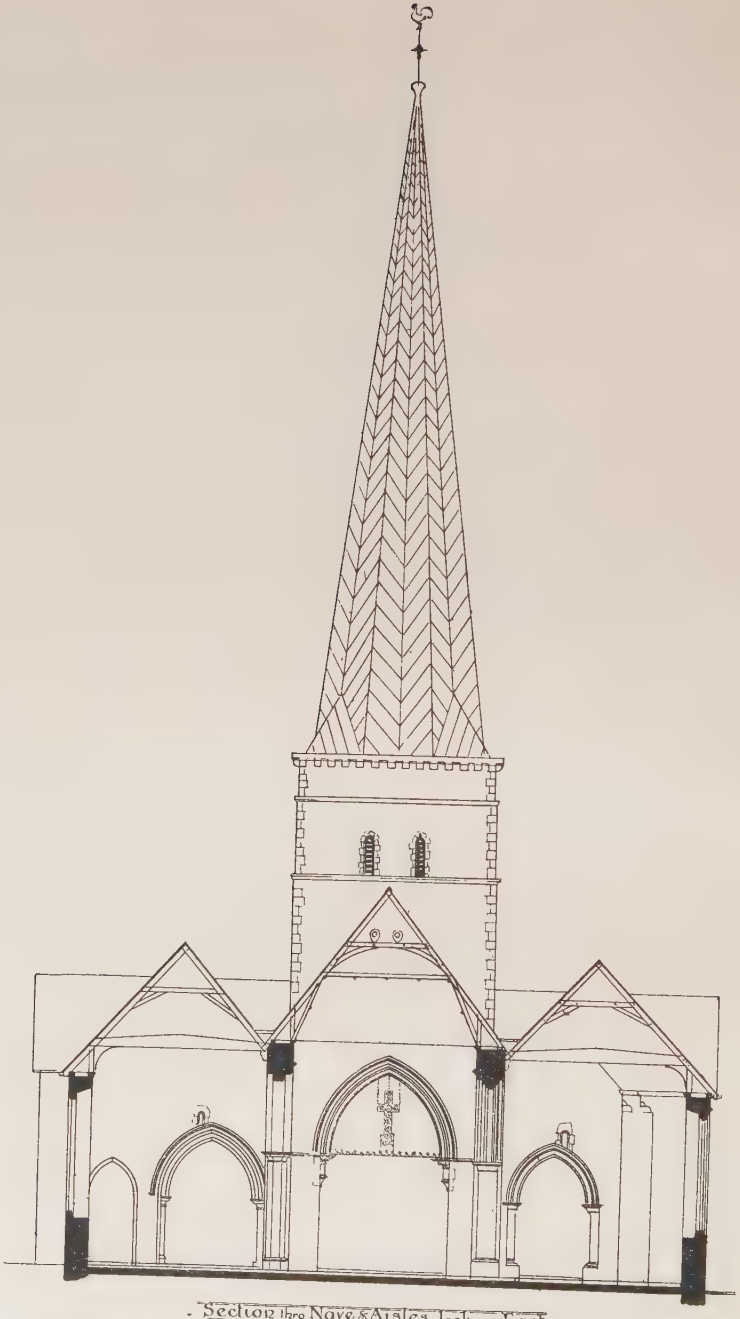
It was alleged that the tower had been constructed upon this end wall, and on the two return side-walls of the old church, and that the fourth, or eastern side of the tower, had been formed by building a new wall and arch across the church at *E*.

The sketch and outline plan (Plate V.) will indicate what was stated to have been done. The old church being thus converted into a chancel, a new nave was supposed to have been built at the same time.

The tower built in the way above described was referred to as a remarkable instance of engineering skill displayed by the Norman builders.

To this theory, upon consideration, some serious objections

PLATE VI.



Section thro Nave & Aisles looking East.

PLATE VII.

present themselves. First, the old windows and the part of a door discovered in the chancel walls are undoubted Norman work. It would therefore follow, according to the theory stated, that the Normans first built a plain oblong church, and then over their own church constructed a tower in the way described; for the tower is by this writer also described as Norman work. It was not a likely thing to have been done by the Normans to any church, but less so to one of their own building. Supposing it to have been done, it may be asked why they made the archway into the nave different to that into the chancel, and why both of these differ from the side arches (see Plate VIII.); also, why the east wall was made thicker than the side or end walls, and why the tower was made so irregular in shape, none of its sides being

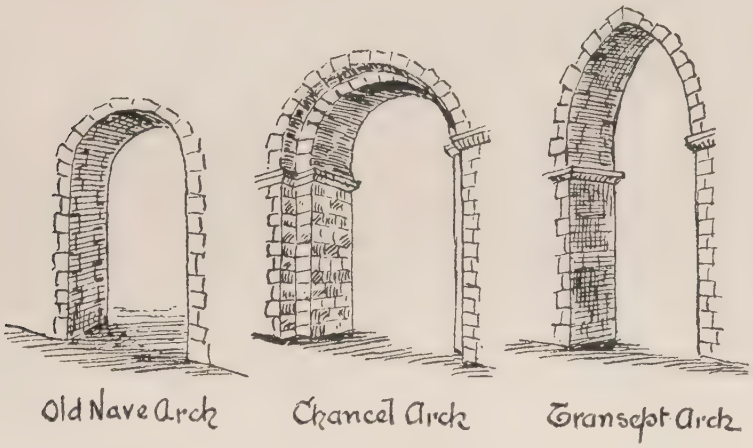


PLATE VIII.

equal and none of its angles right angles. All these points present difficulties to the acceptance of the theory.

At the same time there was the gable coping-stone in the west wall of the tower to be accounted for, and although it was a slender point to found such a theory upon, in what other way could its existence there be explained? It occurred to me that if this were really a gable coping, as alleged, it would run all through the wall and show on the other side of it. But this other side of the wall could not be inspected; it was just that part of it which seemed im-

possible of access, and which was out of sight above the nave ceiling. Some years ago, when the church was being cleaned, an unexpected opportunity offered itself, and I managed to get through a small trap-door into the space over the nave ceiling. The trap-door is at the extreme western end of the nave, so that the whole length of the roof had to be traversed to reach the tower wall. Having crept through the long avenue of timbers, which had the dust of ages lying thick upon them, as soft as velvet to the touch, I looked long and carefully at the wall for the gable coping-stone. No indication of such a thing was to be seen, high or low, but very close up under the tiles of the nave roof, in the very rough stonework, there appeared the irregular lines, marking the raising of the wall from an old gable. Looking closer, the extreme point showed

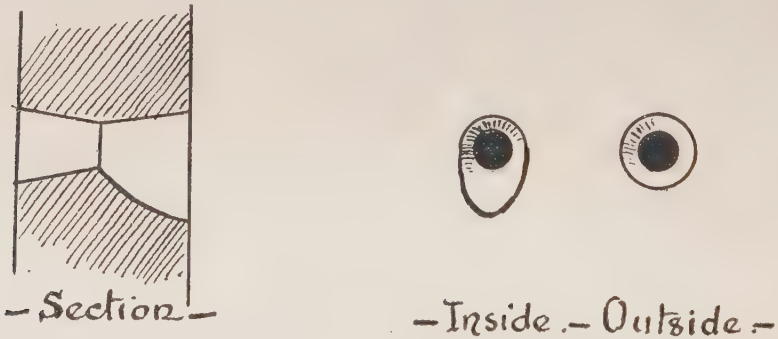


PLATE IX.

signs of having been taken down and rebuilt, and there further appeared, very indistinctly, some sign of two round holes having been filled up. These, on full examination, I found to be two circular windows, like two eyeholes. They were perfect in shape, and the rough plaster was still upon them (Plate IX.).

When all this was carefully measured and drawn to scale it appeared that the lines of this rough gable-point were some feet higher up than the coping-stone on the other side of the wall, also that the two eyeholes were higher up than the same coping; it appeared also that the *outside* of these two little windows was the eastern or belfry side, and that the *inside* of them was the western or nave side.

This discovery is shown on the two accompanying sketches

(Plates IX. and X.). These two little windows, as will be seen further on, were blocked up nearly 800 years ago. For all that, they let a good deal of light into my mind on the inquiry in hand.

First they indicated that, as their outside face was to the east and their inside face to the west, the primitive church which they lighted was on the west side, and not on the east side of this wall, as had been suggested in the pamphlet of 1879. Next they showed me that the eastern face of the wall, being the outside, was originally open to light and air, and not shut in at this height by a church on the site of the present chancel.

What, then, was the gable stone in this wall on its outer face and under the two small windows ?

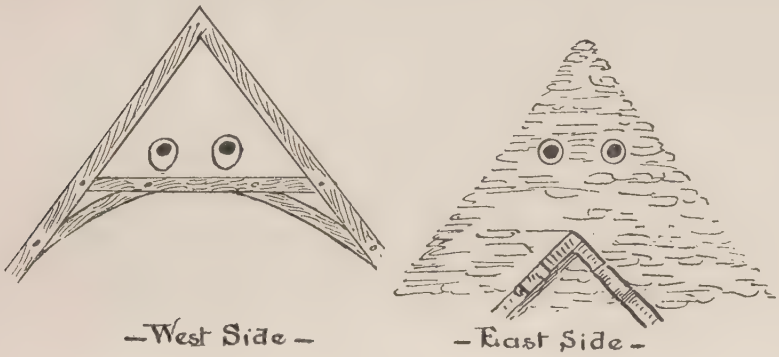


PLATE X.

Now, when a roof abutted against a wall, built up higher than itself, it was usual to project a stone in the wall a little distance over the roof line as a weather or drip-stone to make the junction between roof and wall more secure. What this supposed coping-stone really indicates is the fact that there was once a span roof under it, lower down than the two windows, and covering some apartment eastwards. The higher gable and the windows clearly indicate that there was also a higher roof over some apartment westward. So we have these two facts clearly, as in the next sketch (Plate XI.) : one higher roof going west, and one lower going east from this particular wall. But this is exactly the thing which always happens at the wall between the nave and the chancel of a small church.

It may be concluded, then, that the primitive church here had a nave and chancel—the nave to the west and the chancel to the east of this wall, as indicated on the last sketch.

Now, in Godalming church the nave has been lengthened twice, and the points from which it has been lengthened, by a reference to the plan, are clearly to be seen. Before any lengthening took place it was about 30 feet long; this length comprises the first two arches west of the tower. The space up to this point was our first nave. The walls of the tower itself make exactly the outlines of a chancel appropriate to such a nave. Regarding these as the walls of the first chancel, all those peculiarities in the odd shape of the tower, its unequal sides and the varying thicknesses

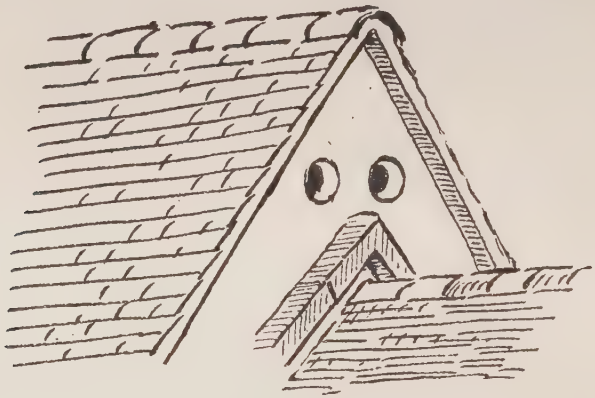


PLATE XI.

of its walls before referred to, can be satisfactorily accounted for. For instance, its lying obliquely and out of square with the nave, as shown on the plan; this was done of set purpose in some churches, and was said, in the elaborate symbolism of those same or later times, to indicate the inclination of the head of the Saviour upon the Cross.

The arch between the nave and chancel was an old round-headed and plain one, and the difference between it and that in the eastern tower wall is at once accounted for, the latter having been made afterwards when the new chancel was built. This wall appears to have been thickened out on its western side to form the

recess in the jambs and archway, and to bring the walls of the tower over it more nearly square.

It may, I think, from the premises stated, be safely concluded that this was the form of the primitive church, and that it has been found to lie in the heart of the present building.

It was not until after these conclusions had been arrived at upon this line of reasoning that I saw for the first time some notes of Mr. Nevill's, in which he stated that during the alterations of 1879 on the tower wall and under the drip-stone were traces of an old roof; and also that at one of the eastern corners of the nave an angle stone was found in such a position as to indicate a wall going westward. These two facts exactly coincide with the conclusions arrived at.

Now, the question arises as to when this primitive church was built, and how early it really is. Major Heales, in his paper on the church in 1866, said the tower was the oldest part, but that there appeared nothing earlier than about 1170. As he could not, at the date of his paper, have the benefit of more recent discoveries to guide him, his statements upon this point need some adjustment to make them accord with the facts now known.

My opinion is that this church was built between the years 1000 and 1050. The two small windows which I found would, I think, warrant this early date. They are literally what the Saxons called "eathryls," or eyeholes, and were not made with wrought stonework or prepared for any glass.* In addition to this fact, it has already been shown that this church existed before the long chancel, and that chancel was, without question, Early Norman work. It follows that the church itself, to which it was an addition, was still earlier, and if earlier, almost of necessity Saxon.

Church building became very active soon after the dawn of the

* It may be alleged that the two circular windows shown in Plate IX. have no distinctive features so pronounced as to warrant the inference that they are of Saxon workmanship, and that their form and section would not be very discordant with the work of a much later time. It must be conceded, however, that they *could* have been made at a very early date; and it will be seen that the argument for their antiquity here rests on other grounds than their outline and detail. Authentic examples of Saxon circular windows are too scarce to enable anyone to speak with certainty on the ground of their simple construction alone. But it appears certain in this case that these were the windows of a church which existed before the tower, and that they were blocked up to allow of the tower being raised above them. These considerations assign for them a very early date.

eleventh century, and many churches before built of wood were then rebuilt in stone. From the fact that charters before that time often refer to the approaching end of the world, it has been thought that this day of doom was expected in the year 1000, and that when that year had been safely passed, and Doomsday had not really come, stone churches began to be built. This is rather fanciful, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that churches, and many of them in stone, were built in the first half of the eleventh century, insomuch that Glaber, a writer of that day, speaking of this feature not only in England, but over Europe, remarks that "the world "appeared to be putting on a white Robe." Church-building was much encouraged by Canute, who "built churches in all the "places where he had fought," and it went on with increasing vigour during the reign of the Confessor. The small churches of that time had mostly a nave and a short chancel such as the one found here.

The sketch, then (Plate XII.), in its main outlines may be taken to represent our primitive stone church. The church in which our Saxon ancestors gathered for worship, or for the rites of baptism, marriage or burial, was something like this sketch. Edward the Confessor, as lord of the manor, may have contributed to the building of this church. It was standing here when the men of the Royal Vill followed Harold to Senlac, and was so found by the Normans when they first came upon the scene and took possession. The two small windows and the drip-stone will be seen in the sketch to fall into their proper places over the chancel roof.

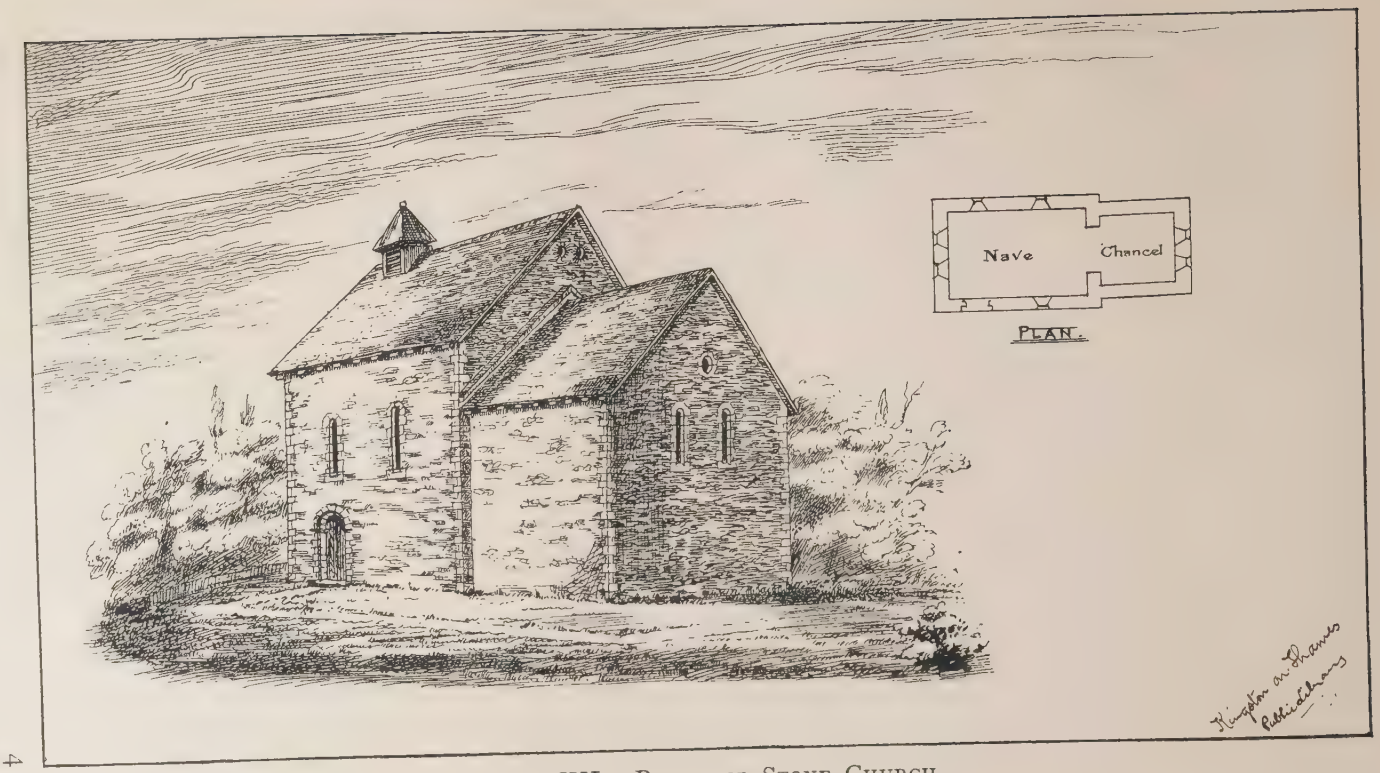


PLATE XII.—PRIMITIVE STONE CHURCH.

Chapter iv.

The Twelfth-Century Church (Norman).

THE new Norman owners were not likely to be long satisfied with such a church as that described. After the necessary disturbances of conquest and settlement, and as soon as they felt themselves securely established in their new properties, they undertook alterations and additions on a scale in accordance with their own ideas.

In this part of the country the Saxon incumbent of the time of the Conquest may have remained in possession until his death. However that may have been, the lapse of twenty years saw Duke William in peaceable possession of the manor of Godalming instead of Edward the Confessor; Ranulf Flambard in possession of the church instead of Ulmer, and of the manor of Tuesley instead of Leofwin; Odo, Bishop of Bayeaux, in possession of the manor of Farncombe instead of Ansgot; and Tezelin in possession of the manor of Hurtmere instead of Alwin.

Ranulf Flambard was young at this time, but grew famous, and became also the Dean of Christchurch and Bishop of Durham, Justiciar to William Rufus, a great builder of churches, priories, castles, bridges, etc. As he gazed upon the simple Saxon church it may easily be imagined that he formed an early resolve to try his own hand upon it. Between the years 1093 and 1099 he was busily engaged upon the priory at Christchurch, Hants, and may not have begun here in earnest until after that time.

He began his work in the way most usual at the time, and in the way, on the whole, that was most reasonable and convenient; in short, in such a way as sentiment and circumstances would dictate. The old nave was large enough and good enough for its purpose, that of accommodating the conquered and over-borne Saxon laity. The old chancel was small and very inferior for its purpose, viz., the accommodation of Norman priests. He therefore decided first of all to build an entirely new chancel eastward of the original one, and this of comparatively magnificent proportions. This was a convenient arrangement, as the work took some time to do, and the old church could be used without much interruption all the time. At the same time a short tower constructed over the old chancel walls would just give that hint and suggestion of the Norman castle which it may have been thought prudent to supply as an object-lesson to the alien parishioners, as well as to provide a stronghold in the event of emergency.

When this chancel and tower are built the building presents the appearance shown in the next sketch (Plate XIII.). A buttress existed at the end of the Saxon chancel, or was then built to the west of the new doorway to make a proper connection between the new and old work, as well as to add strength after forming the archway in the east wall of the old chancel. This buttress remains to the present time, also parts of the three windows and the base of one of the door-jambs shown in this sketch, to indicate with certainty all these features.

I have no doubt that a tower was built during the erection of this chancel, or immediately after it. As it has been stated, the walls of the old chancel roughly formed a square, although this chancel was a little longer east to west than north to south, and no two sides were equal and none of its angles truly square. But unequal and misshapen as they were, the walls of this old chancel were thought sufficiently good to carry up the tower on, and by dint of some doctoring and twisting and easing it was done. With all the scheming, however, the tower was never got truly square, and the divergence is sufficient to be seen by the eye without applying a test. Any observer may notice that the south-east angle of the tower is obtuse and the south-west angle acute, the result of having to contrive the erection upon the ancient rhom-

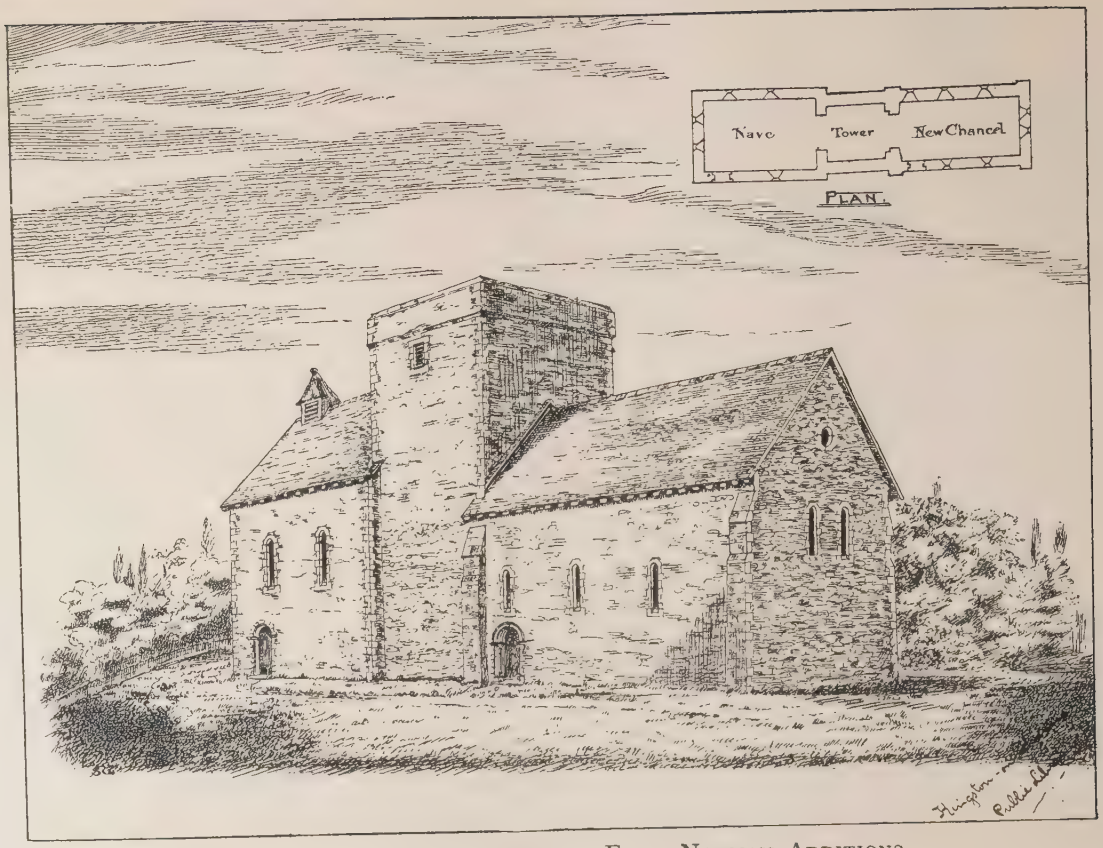


PLATE XIII.—CHURCH, SHOWING FIRST NORMAN ADDITIONS.

boidal chancel. The tower was not at first raised to its present height, but to that shown in the sketch only.

In raising the chancel walls to form this tower, the gable wall of the nave was used as its western side. The extreme point was taken off, and then it was that the little windows referred to in the foregoing pages were blocked up and forgotten until discovered and brought to light again a few years ago under the circumstances before described.

It is quite possible that if the builders of that time had contemplated carrying up such a tower and spire as were afterwards erected, they would not have trusted the old gable wall with the weight of it. When the next addition to the tower was made, the knowledge that this had ever been a gable wall may have been lost. As the author of the pamphlet published in 1879, to which reference has been made, appears to have thought that the tower was carried to its full height by the Normans, and that the tower lights are model examples of Norman work, it may be stated that a careful examination of the masonry, especially on the inside of the tower, is quite sufficient to convince any observer to the contrary.

There are in the inner angles of the tower, at the height which may be taken as that of the first or Norman parapet, two or three axed quoin stones of the same kind as those in the outer angles. Above these the inner facings of the walls are much more truly built.

The tower windows, too, which were mentioned as good specimens of the Norman (I suppose in consequence of their being thought to have circular heads), were really not Norman or circular-headed at all. Some, through having been clumsily mended, are more depressed than circular, whilst some others are still distinctly pointed. Their outline has been much interfered with by the slips that have been plastered on to the jambs to hold the louvres. Major Heales, in his paper, rightly described them as lancet windows.

With the new Norman chancel and this first tower complete, I think nothing more was attempted for some years. Before long the possibility and advantage of transepts must have suggested themselves to Ranulf Flambard or his successors. These would make the church cruciform on plan, and much more imposing in appearance. They were the next structural work undertaken.

Had the tower and transepts been planned together at one time and as one work, it is tolerably certain that the transepts would have been made as wide as the tower, whereas the tower is 16 feet 9 inches wide, and the transept 12 feet 4 inches (both measured inside). The reason for this will be seen by a glance at the last sketch.

The nave projects a little from the tower on the left-hand side, and the buttress does the same on the right-hand side. The transept is tucked in between these two projections, and so becomes narrower than the tower by the thickness of its side walls.

After the transepts had been built, the church appeared as shown in the next sketch (Plate XIV.). The small side windows in two of the transept walls still remain. The chancel, transepts, and tower perfected the purely Norman work of the building, and realized Ranulf Flambard's conception for the improvement of the primitive church of his parish.

In the absence of record it is not easy to date an old building exactly, especially as works now done in months then extended over years. The date can, however, be stated approximately. The work now described may have been begun before the year 1100. I think that the chancel and tower were certainly done before Ranulf Flambard's death in 1128. The transepts are more likely to have been done by his successors within the fifty years following.

The question may here arise as to whether the Normans did not, in addition to putting on a new chancel, a tower, and transepts, also construct narrow aisles on the north and south side of the nave, with low lean-to roofs and clerestory windows over. The nave walls are high enough for the purpose, but if anything of this kind were done, no vestige of it remains. Some of the arches still existing on the south side of the nave and in the transepts are very early work, and this fact rather favours the view that they are also the first which were constructed in these positions. At the same time, some of the arch stones of the south chantry arcade look as if they had been used before, and a portion of the hood moulding looks as though worked out to fit an arch with a sharper curve than that to which it is now fitted.

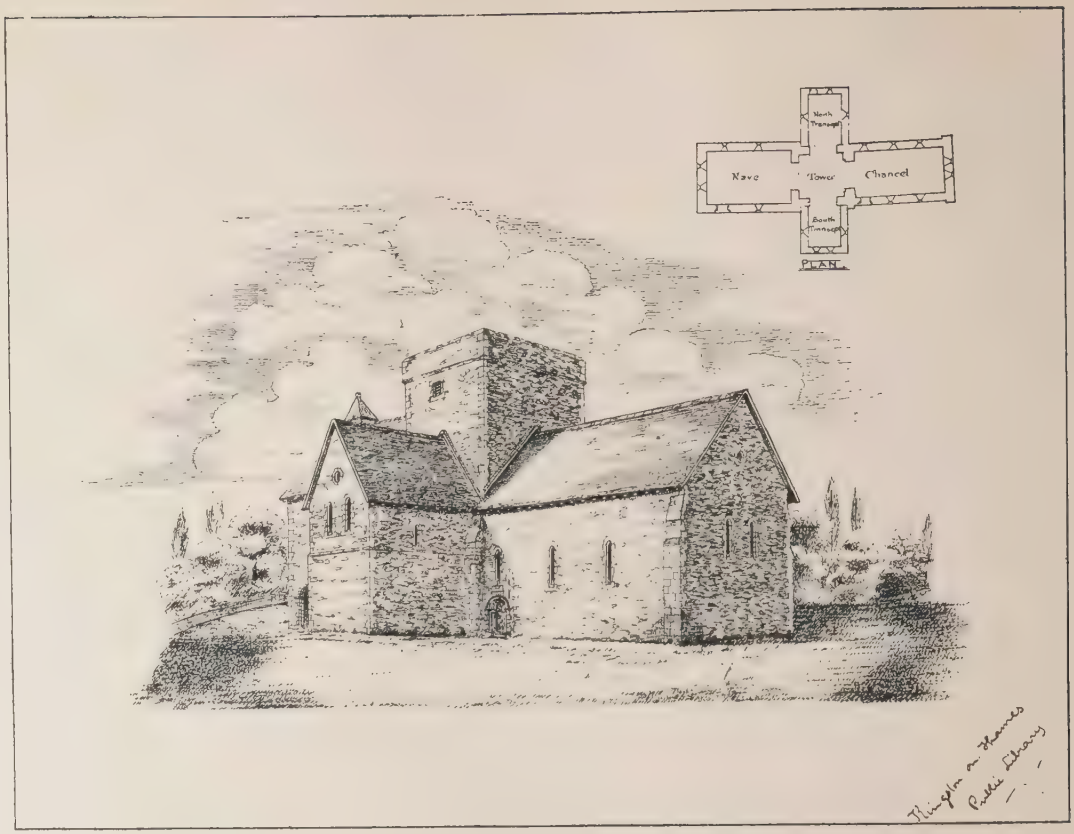


PLATE XIV.—CHURCH, SHOWING FIRST AND SECOND NORMAN ADDITIONS.

Chapter v.

The Thirteenth-Century Church (Early English).

IN the year 1155 an event happened which may have indirectly affected the future of the fabric. At that time Henry II., being in possession of the manor of Godalming, and having more need of a castle at Devizes, then in the hands of the Bishop of Sarum, made an exchange, whereby the manor of Godalming came into the hands of Jocelyn de Bohun, Bishop of Salisbury. Within this manor, as named under the head of the church lands and livings, there was a rectory manor of about 300 acres which Henry I. had already granted to the See of Salisbury, together with the advowson of Godalming, and after Flambard's death presentations to the church were made from Sarum. This rectory manor paid a small quit-rent to the manor of Godalming, and was otherwise independent.

Church building proceeded rapidly in all parts of the country in the twelfth century, and before the end of it the Early English style had evolved itself. The stern Norman work ceased to satisfy the new owners of the living and lords of the manor, who were soon to raise so magnificent a pile as Salisbury Cathedral, and they projected further works.

In the four recesses made by the angles of the cruciform church additions were planned and carried out, viz., a south aisle to the

nave and a north aisle to match it, also a lean-to north chantry and a span-roofed south chantry, and during these works, and to crown the whole, the tower was raised and a spire of wood constructed upon it. These works largely converted the church from a purely Norman structure into an up-to-date Early English church. This work was going on whilst the barons were extorting the Great Charter from King John, and from the remains of the work left us it could nearly all have been carried out between the years 1200 and 1220. There is great probability that this period was the actual time, as Dean Wanda, in 1220, made the visitation before referred to, respecting which the entry as to the old parish church in the Tuesley field was made.

At, or rather earlier than, the year 1200, one "Master William" resigned the living of Godalming, and Saveric, Archdeacon of Northampton and Treasurer of Salisbury, granted to his beloved clerk, Richard de Chiddingfold, the vicarage of his church of Godalming. This Richard was instituted by the Bishop of Winton to the living. At Wanda's visitation in 1220 it was recorded that he, Richard, had been Vicar a long time, but had never resided. It is therefore probable that all the work done in converting the church from a purely Norman structure into one of an Early English character was carried out under this Richard de Chiddingfold or some of his representatives. During the same years a fine new Early English church was being erected in Chiddingfold itself.

I have named the chantries on the north and south of the chancel, the aisles on the north and south of the nave, the raising of the tower, and the building of a spire, as all falling within this early period. At the same time, in my opinion, a new roof was put on the nave.

The church then appeared as shown in sketch (Plate XV.). In stating all these additions to have been made within the first quarter of the thirteenth century, I do not forget that I am at variance with conclusions that have been, and that may certainly be, drawn from a superficial survey of some portions of the church as now existing. For example, the spire shown in the sketch is not that now to be seen, and the arcade on the north side of the nave is evidently considerably later in date than that on the south side. Taking the several arches within the church, and

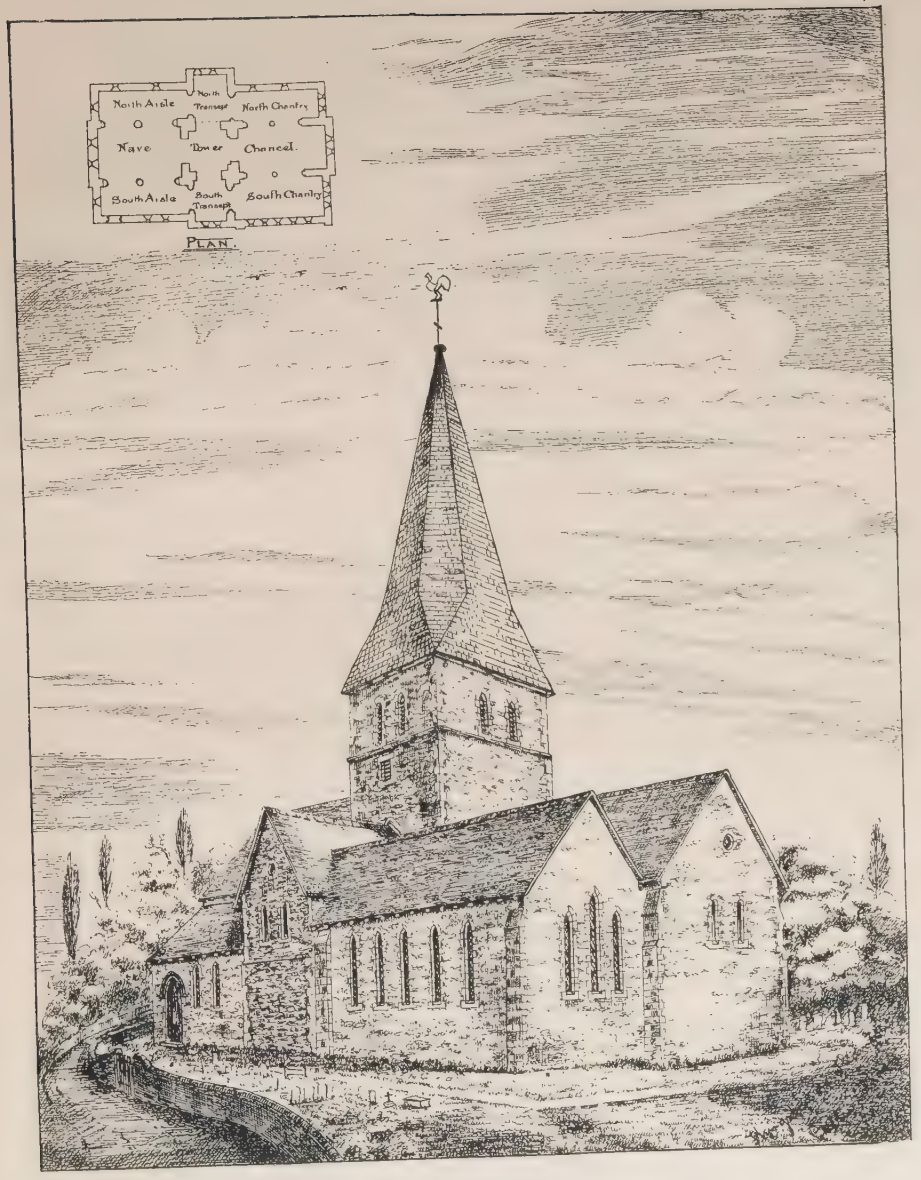
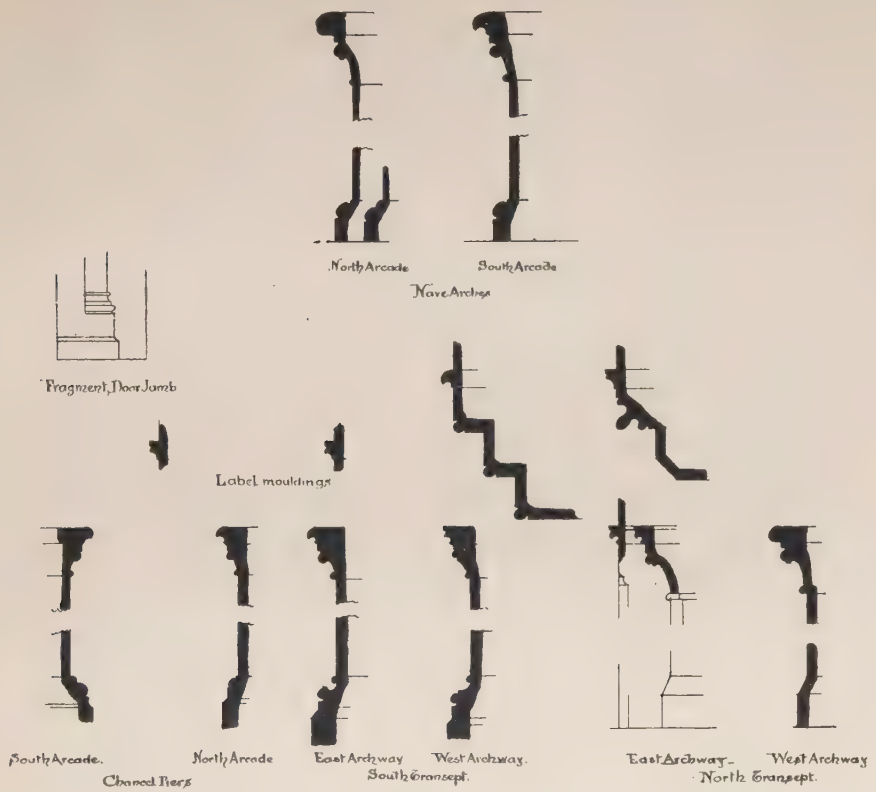


PLATE XV.—THIRTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH.

leaving out of consideration the two westernmost arches of the nave on each side as late additions, the oldest now existing is the Norman arch between the tower and the chancel. There was one still older between the tower and the nave, but this was removed in 1879. The next two in point of age are the north and south



MOULDINGS.

PLATE XVI.

tower arches, opening into the north and south transepts; these were the first pointed arches made in the church. Following these come the western arch, south transept; the arches on the south side of the nave; the two on the north side of the chancel; the eastern arch, south transept; the western and eastern arches, north transept;

the two arches on the south side of the chancel ; and last of this series, the two arches on the north side of the nave.*

From the fact that the two last-named arches are of the latest date in the above series, it may be thought that there is no evidence left us of there ever having been a north arcade and aisle similar to those on the south side, as I have stated to have been the case. In support of my statement, however, it may be alleged that an early north aisle was extremely probable ; for when three other of the angles formed by the cross plan were being filled up by aisles and chantries, it is hardly likely that the fourth would be left unoccupied ; the presumption would be strongly in favour of there having been a north aisle built at the same time. And what appears so probable as having been the case becomes certain when the following points are noted :

The pier and responds of the two early and corresponding arches on the south side of the nave are circular, and have a diameter of 2 feet 2 inches ; the pier and responds of the north arcade are octagonal. The centre pier is also 2 feet 2 inches in width, and each of its sides is 11 inches wide, but the responds are peculiar. Each whole face is only 10 inches wide instead of 11 inches, and the returns on each side, instead of going back at right angles to a north and south axis, splay out, as shown in sketch (Plate XVII.). These peculiarities occur in both responds, and must have some special cause, as they would scarcely be built so from choice.

Plate XVII.

By the circular lines on the plan enclosing the lines of the respond, it will be seen that if these responds were originally

* The various mouldings of the arcades are shown on Plate XVI., and these will enable readers who are conversant with the subject to form their own conclusions so far as these sparse data give any clue. The arch stones (voussoirs) of the two arches on the south side of the nave scarcely look to be as originally built. These arches, like the arch on the west of the south transept, consist of three members each, but give one the impression that the chamfers or splays on the two upper stones on each side have been made at a subsequent period.

circular and 2 feet 2 inches in diameter, like those of the south arcade, they would, upon being cut down to octagon shape, of necessity take the form which they now have—that is, the return sides would splay out to the width of 2 feet 2 inches at the junction with the wall, whilst the faces could only be 10 inches instead of 11 inches wide, having to be cut within the original circular line. It may then be inferred that these responds were once circular, matching those on the south side of the nave.

The correctness of this inference is proved by observing further that one of the bases of the responds is still partly circular, the masons fortunately having omitted to reduce the returns from the circular to the straight line. This base is the only one of the three which matches those of the south nave arcade in its mouldings, the other two bases being more modern.

It appears, I think, fairly clear from these observations that the centre pier was taken down and rebuilt to the full size in octagon form, but that the responds, being engaged with the walls and not so easily removed, were cut down from the circular to the octagon shape as nearly as could be done. The inference must also follow that the north arcade, with its circular pier and responds, was first similar to that on the south side, and of about the same date, and that it gave access into a corresponding northern aisle.

But on further reference to the view here given of the church at this date, it will be observed that the windows of the south transept and south chantry are not now as they are here shown. The windows now to be seen are more recent insertions. The remains of earlier ones in the south chantry very clearly indicate the windows shown in this sketch.

It will also be observed that the tower and spire here shown are not like the tower and spire now to be seen. A close examination of the tower and spire have convinced me that the present spire was not the first that existed on this tower. Some of the points which led to this conclusion are as follows :

First, as to the walls. There appeared in each angle of the tower walls on the inside some sign of the stonework having been pinned in under the plate of the spire timbers in the way shown in sketch (Plate XVIII.).

This indication is very slight, but is more or less discernible in all the corners. It will be seen also by reference to the section

through the tower that there is a string course on the outside of the wall about 3 feet below the cornice. The thickness of the walls being about 2 feet 8 inches, the rafters of a spire such as shown in the sketch, resting on and passing the plate, would reach and drip the outside of the wall at the level of this string course.

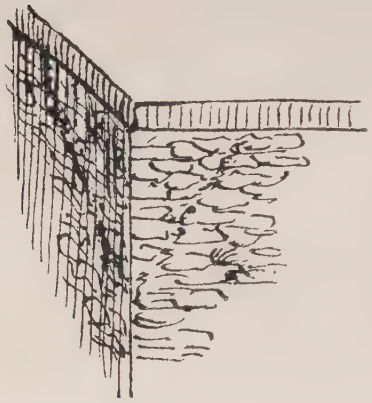


PLATE XVIII.

Supposing for a moment that the angles of this spire splayed off from the square to the octagon form, as spires of that date usually did, and as the old spires of Shere and Compton Churches still do, this splay roof at the corners of the tower would cut across the angles obliquely, as shown by line on sketch (Plate XIX.), and this splaying would account for the slight fractures or joints in the stonework of the tower on its inner angles before noticed. For although the splaying itself would not encroach so much towards the inside of the walls as to show itself there, or to prevent the wall-plate going home into the angles, it would encroach so far as to make it extremely difficult to build the inside face of the walling right home to the angles before the splays of the roof had been formed. The method most probably adopted then, as it would be now, was this: The walls within about 15 inches of each angle were built up, and the plates bedded upon them. The spire timbers and the splayed faces at each angle were then constructed in timber, and after that was done and the exact lines so ascertained, the corners of the walling inside

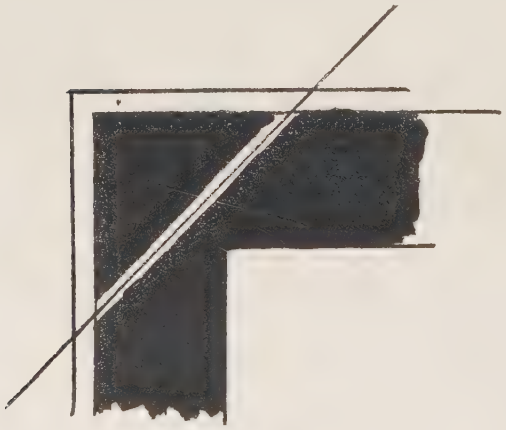


PLATE XIX.

were built up with masonry to fill the spaces already enclosed. This would account for the lines at the inner angles of the tower before alluded to. At the same time, it is admitted that these lines and the outerstring, coinciding with the level of the rafters' feet, would not of themselves be sufficient evidence to establish the statement that there was once an earlier spire than the present one upon this tower, although they distinctly favour that view.

An examination of the timbers yields further and much more important evidence.

The first thing to notice is that there are two wall-plates for the spire, each of oak, about 8 by 8 inches, one above the other. Running down the tower walls below the plate level for a distance of about 12 feet are eight oak posts, two on each side, so placed as to come under each angle of the octagon spire. They rest on a corbel or set-off at the foot, and at the head are framed into timbers crossing from angle to angle, and called technically tie-beams. The framings are formed as per sketch (Plate XX.). The present tie-beams run from the upper plates, and some of the posts are framed into these upper tie-beams. But in some instances it is not so. The post runs into a tie-beam from the lower plate, the centre part of which has been cut out to allow of other and more recent timbers being inserted, as shown on sketch (Plate XXI.). The present tie-beams all pass just over the level of these lower beams, which have been mostly cut out.

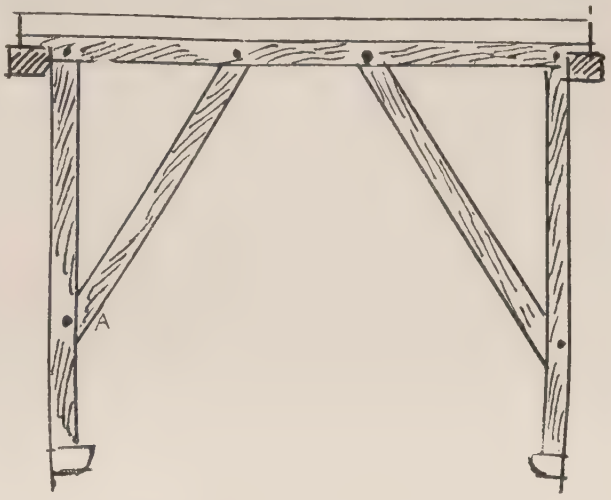


Plate XX.

Of the eight posts framed into the tie-beams, some are comparatively new, and some are original. In the cases where the ends of the old tie-beams have been quite removed and the old

posts re-used, the posts have been lifted and blocked up at the feet (where not cut for the bell-frame) to make them reach up to the upper tie-beams.

Similarly from each of the eight posts braces are framed in from the same to the tie-beams, as shown on sketch (Plate XX.). Where these braces are old and original, it is clear that if the original tie-beam has been removed and they have to fit into a tie-beam 8 inches higher up, they would be too short for the purpose without some alteration and refitting. In several instances it is easy to see how this difficulty was met by the early carpenters.

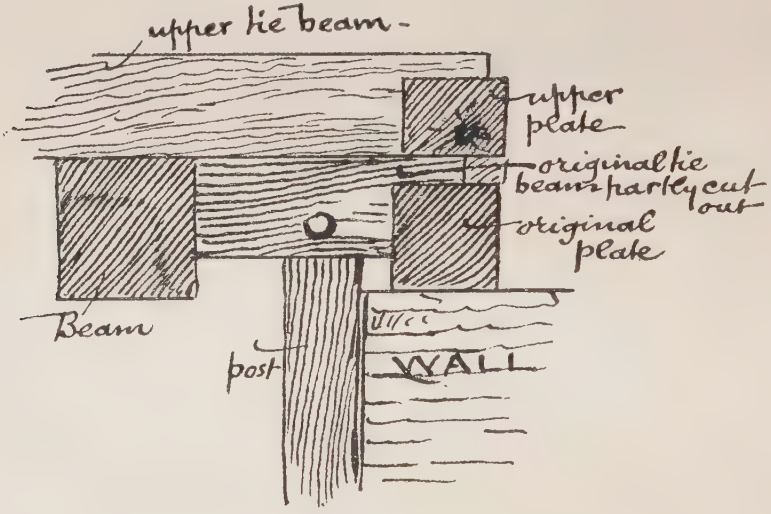


PLATE XXI.

The brace has been lifted a little higher in the mortice at *a*, and has been blocked up at that point.

Further, the eight posts, as they have to fit against the wall on one side and point obliquely across the tower to the octagon angle opposite (see sketch, Plate XXII.), are splayed at the back next the wall, as shown at B, Plate XXII.

This is the case with seven of them, but the eighth is shaped as shown at C, Plate XXII.

Now, this is the exact section of the hip-timber of the octagon spire, and this one post clearly appears to be one of the old hip-

pieces of the original spire itself, re-used in this position. These points, when taken together with the indications in the stonework, make it abundantly clear that an earlier spire than the present existed, and that this early spire was most probably in the form shown in the sketch.

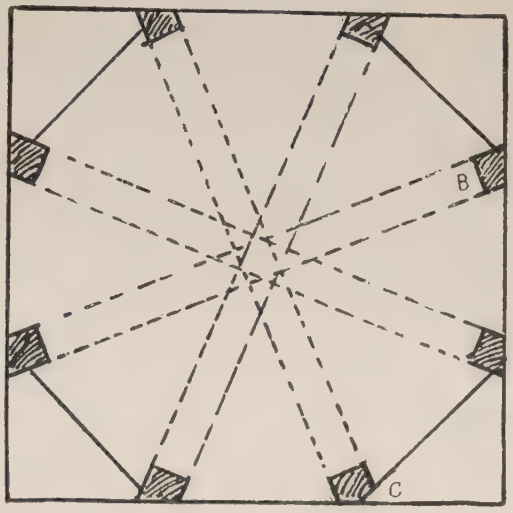


PLATE XXII.

With regard to the timbers in the tower below the spire, some of them are very old, and many have been inserted at various times to strengthen the work. They seem to have been put in mainly with a view to relieving the west wall of weight, and transferring it to the north and south walls.

There are six large beams running north and south that have been inserted just below the tie-beams of the spire, and for which some of the lower original tie-beams appear to have been cut off.

The joists of the floor just under the bell-frame are very old, and many of them more than half rotted away. They have many mortices and tenons cut on them ; they appear to be pieces of an old bell-frame. There are three main beams running north and south which carry these joists. The centre one differs from those at the sides, which look like later insertions. From its appearance, I think it probable that the centre one with its braces may have been the truss of the original Norman or a very early roof over the low tower, shown in an earlier sketch.

The three beams above mentioned have been strengthened by two very inferior ones, which have been subsequently put in under them, and which run east and west, and these two again by a very large and more recently inserted beam running north and south.

From the foregoing data I think it may be reasonably assumed that our Early English church appeared at or about 1220, and for some time after, as shown in the sketch (Plate XV.).

The church, with its new aisles and chantries, belfry and spire, was fairly complete, and must have existed some time after these additions without material alteration. Some new windows were, however, put in. All the original windows of the south chantry are gone. Two others were put in before the end of the thirteenth century, and the two square-headed ones during the fourteenth century. There are two windows also of this last-named period now in the north chantry, which were originally at the west end of the aisles. The window at the east end of the south chantry, which is an early example of a large tracery window, may be dated at about 1260. The east and west ends of the church also probably had new and enlarged windows inserted in them.

Chapter vj.

The Fourteenth-Century Church (Decorated).

THERE is no evidence of great structural alterations again until the fourteenth century. By this date, a new style, commonly known as the Decorated, had been developed. The chancel, and especially the eastern end of it, did not any longer satisfy, and, for some reason, neither did the tower and spire.* I think, too, that more accommodation was wanted in the church. In my opinion, the earliest aisle on the north side of the nave was taken down at this time and rebuilt wider. The north arcade of the nave was then renewed, and the column and responds made octagonal in the way before described. I also think that the chancel was lengthened, its walls raised, and a new and more sharply-pointed roof put on. The tower was altered, and a new and much more lofty spire was constructed and covered with lead.

* Aubrey mentions that there had been in his day (1676) a long-standing tradition, that during a violent storm the bell was thrown from the tower and carried a long way, when it fell into the river and caused a whirlpool, so dangerous that no swimmer durst approach. This tradition has had the usual miraculous additions made to it by a wonder-loving people, but it is probable enough that it is founded, like many others, on fact. The fact in this instance seems to have been, that at some past time the spire had been struck and damaged by lightning in a great storm. It is a noteworthy tradition, considering the evidences that exist to show that the earliest spire, for some reason, was removed and a second one erected within a period of about a hundred or rather more years after the erection of the first structure.

But the alteration of the tower, and the construction of a new and still more lofty spire upon it, was so considerable a work that it could not readily be carried out without preparation, and some adequate space as a base of operations near or close to the foot of the tower on at least one or two sides of it. These spaces were, I think, obtained by unroofing the north chantry and the north aisle of the nave, and possibly the north transept and also the chancel.

Assuming that this was done, the other parts of the church could have been enclosed for a continuation of the services. The north aisle would then be rebuilt on the completion of the spire. It was, I think, made a little wider at the time of rebuilding it. The north chantry and transept would also then be made good and the chancel.

With regard to the chancel, its walls were raised and a more sharply-pointed roof put on. It was also lengthened by some feet, a new east end being then built. I think the sedilia were formed in the south chancel wall at this time.

In connection with the new aisle on the north side of the nave, the old arcade may have been rebuilt, owing to its having been damaged by the works that had been carried out. The centre pier and base were rebuilt in octagon shape, as now existing, and then the old circular responds were cut down to match the new centre pier in the manner before explained.

The arches over these were rebuilt at this time. I also think that the two arches of the north chantry were renewed at the same time, but not the pier or responds under them. The eastern respond of this arcade was certainly cut down from the circular to octagon shape to match that on the other side of the chancel. It was treated as the responds of the north nave arcade had been, and most probably at the same time and by the same workmen.

The evidences of some of the works here named are not so full and clear as those already given for other alterations. Particulars have already been given of the proofs still existing that the spire of this period was the second and not the earliest structure of the kind upon the tower. Of the raising and lengthening of the chancel there can be as little doubt.

In the outer face of the wall, and near the foundation in the angle made by the south wall of the chancel and the east wall of

the south chantry, are one or two stones which appear to mark the original eastern end of the chancel (see Plate XXIII.). The present eastern end, with its diagonal buttresses, clearly belongs to the fourteenth century.

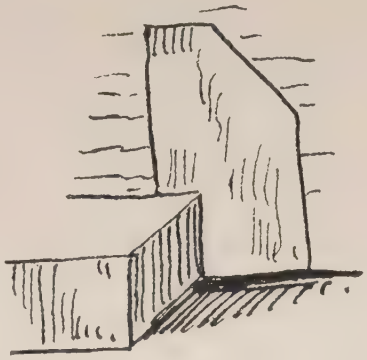


PLATE XXIII.

For the work done to the several arcades it is necessary to make reference to the mouldings and to the original tool-marks where these still remain.

It will not be questioned that the circular columns and responds in this church are earlier than those which are octagon in shape. If anything were required to prove this, the fact that three responds have been reduced from the round to the octagon at some period subsequent to their erection would be sufficient.

A glance at the variations of the mouldings of the bases and caps of the piers and responds of the arcades on the north and south sides of the chancel (although the differences are slight) is sufficient to convince the observer that those on the north arcade are the earlier of the two. The bases of this arcade are like those of the south nave arcade, and are probably of about the same date.

Whilst both of the responds of the north arcade of the chancel were built circular, and one still remains so, it will be noted that both of the responds of the south chancel arcade were *built* octagon shape from the first, and have not been cut down from the round. This south arcade may not have been constructed until some time after the south chantry had been built.

There is a squint opening in the wall between this chantry and the chancel, which favours the notion that for some time it was a distinct apartment. It is true that the hood moulding over this arcade is one that was early and almost universally used, but it has been before hinted that some parts of it appear to have been made for some other arch curves and used before. On the whole, I think we cannot be wrong in placing this arcade on the south of the chancel as the last of the series before given, with the exception of that on the north side of the nave. It was

the first in which the responds were really built on the octagon plan.

When the north arcade of the nave was rebuilt still later it followed on the lines of this, the latest of the arcades that had been built in the church. The two bases of the north nave arcade which were renewed were moulded like those of this south chancel arcade; the two responds were cut down to match it, and, carrying the same idea still further, the centre column was rebuilt in the octagonal form.

It may be further mentioned with respect to the south arcade of the chancel that the westernmost jamb of the sedilia has its stones bonded in to form also a part of the eastern respond of the arcade. It may be inferred from this that the pier and the sedilia were built together at the same time, but I do not think so. From the jointing of the masonry, the jamb-stones of the sedilia look as though they had been cut and bonded into the pier at some time after its construction.

It is unfortunate that nearly the whole of this south chancel arcade has been gone over with the ruthless drag of the modern mason, so that no tool-marks are left to give a clue. The tool-marks on some other parts of the stonework do, however, give some hints. The axe and the plain-chisel were the two tools used on all the earlier work in the church. No other marks than those left by these tools can be traced on the tower arches, or those of the south transept and the two old arches of the south nave arcade.

From a small piece left undragged of the south chancel arcade, it would appear that the plain-chisel was used here also. If this last conjecture is correct, it would follow that the claw or fine-toothed chisel, which is in great evidence in the later masonry of the church, was first used after the erection of the present spire, and during the construction of the northern arcade of the nave. This arcade is worked entirely with it; so also are the two arches, above the capitals, on the north side of the chancel. Its use can also be traced on *some* of the stones in the north transept arches and the columns and responds of the north chancel arcade. Its partial use here seems rather to indicate a redressing and touching-up of the older work that may have become rough or damaged while exposed during the construction of the spire. This claw or

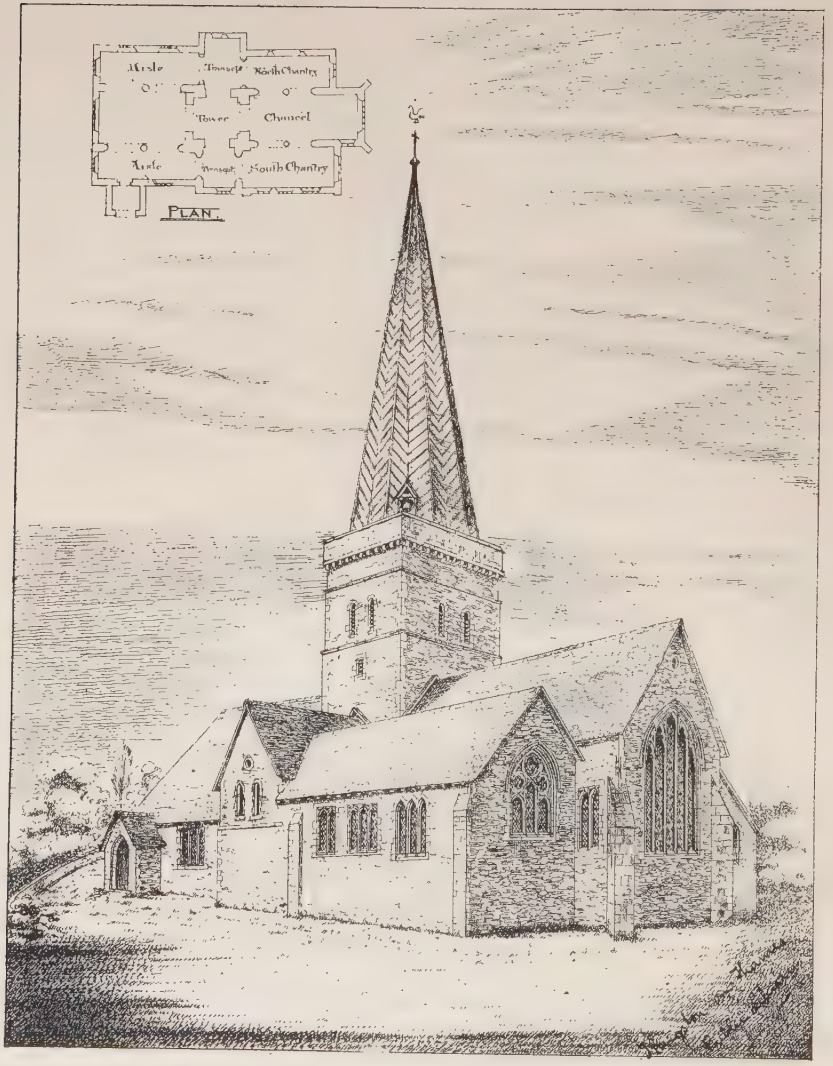


PLATE XXIV.—FOURTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH.

toothed chisel was also used in the still later additions to the church in the following century.

After the construction of the second spire, the rebuilding of the north aisle and arcade, the raising and lengthening of the chancel, and other works referred to, which may have been all completed before 1375, the church had the appearance shown in the next sketch (Plate XXIV.). A difference will be noticed in the spire of this sketch to that as at present existing near the base—I mean in the parapet. I cannot bring myself to believe that there was no parapet placed around the base of this spire when it left the hands of the builders in the fourteenth century.

As the spire is left now, it is of a very nondescript character. Spires were generally made either to drip the wall, as shown in the former sketch, and were then called broach spires, or they were made to stand within the parapet, in which case the hipped corners were not required. This spire at present appears to do neither one nor the other, which gives rise to the greatest suspicion that it is not as first designed. Being in great doubt as to the genuineness of the hipped angles, I examined the timbers and construction of them.

Whilst the spire is, of course, framed in oak, everyone of these hips is packed out with common deal, some of which has been used before. This of itself is a strong point against them, but the fact that the spire pitches well within the walls is an argument still more in favour of a parapet. This spire is now an interesting and uncommon feature. Spires of wood and covered with ornamental leadwork were common after the middle of the thirteenth century, but have mostly disappeared. There is one at Barnstaple, a good specimen, of which I give a sketch (Plate XXV.); another at Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, of date 1250. There is another still more like our own, "except for its twist," at Chesterfield, of which I give a view (Plate XXVI.) from a sketch made a few years ago, when I had the opportunity of examining this spire. Its date is about 1350-75. There was a wooden spire of the same kind on old St. Paul's; this towered up into the sky 520 feet, but was struck and set fire to by lightning. Many other church and cathedral towers once had wooden spires, but so few have survived the dangers of fire and decay or restoration that we are fortunate

in retaining the one here into this century. These leaded spires during the civil wars were much resorted to for the lead on them, which was then required for other purposes. "We shall want some lead," writes the Lord General to his cornet; "the steeples have plenty."

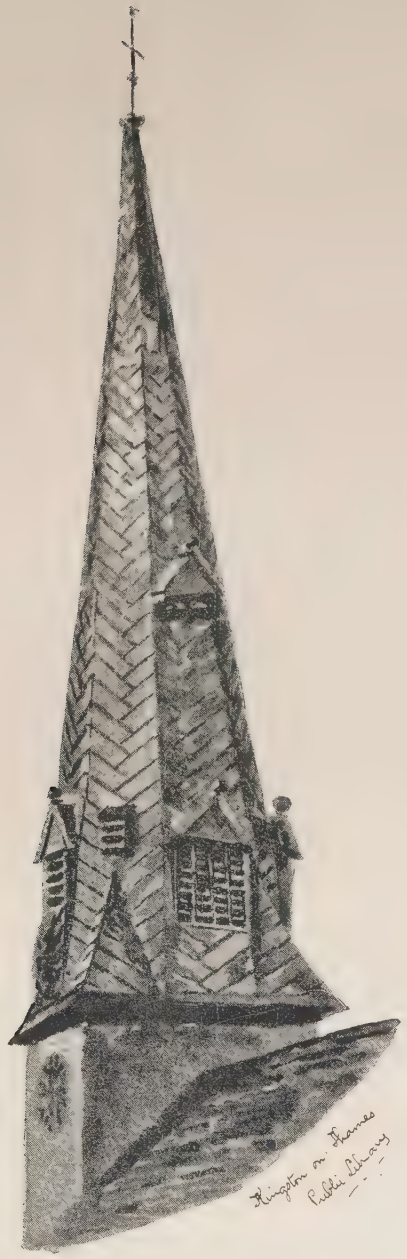


PLATE XXV.—SPIRE AT BARNSTAPLE.

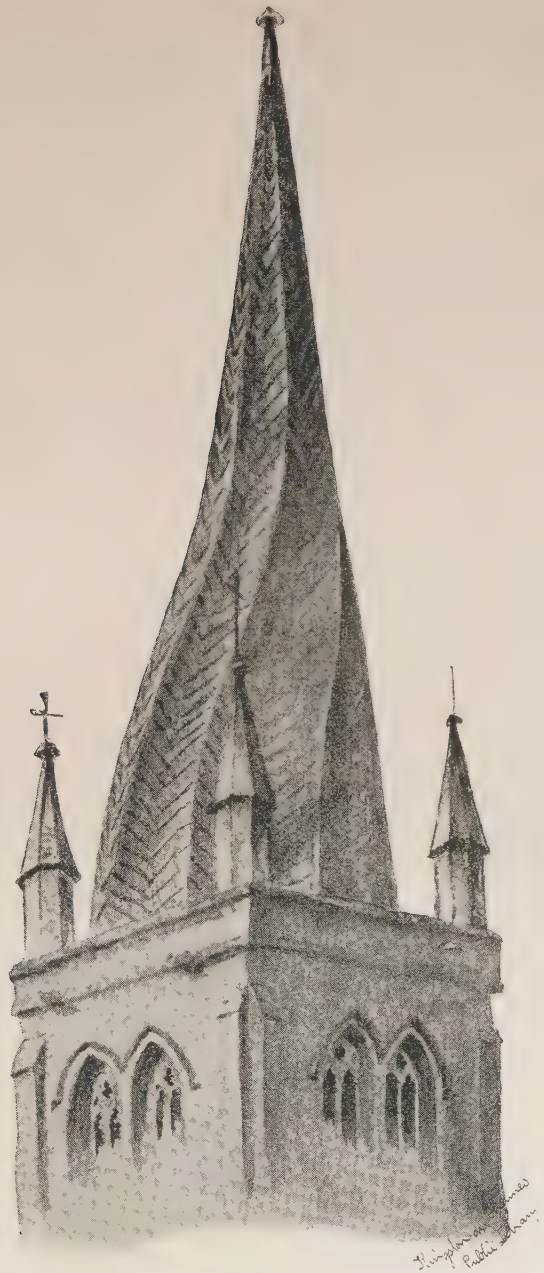


PLATE XXVI.—SPIRE AT CHESTERFIELD.

Chapter vij.

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Church.

SOME few years before the dawn of the fifteenth century Gothic architecture had entered upon that stage which was the last before its final collapse.

The style commonly known as the Perpendicular lasted throughout the fifteenth and to the middle of the sixteenth century. Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster is perhaps the best known example of this style.

During this period, and most probably in or before Henry VII.'s reign, the church was added to and underwent considerable restoration. The nave and its aisles were lengthened. This lengthening of the nave is not only clearly to be seen by the piers and responds which exist on the western side of the second arches from the tower wall on each side, but may be traced in the roof. The roof over the nave as it now exists is in three parts, each showing a different construction. That part for about 30 feet next the tower has sixteen good oak trusses, with collars and curved braces framed and pinned in, as shown in Plate X. These, I have imagined, were put on during the restoration of the thirteenth century, and if not then, must have been fixed at the time of the construction of the second spire. They were never intended to be covered up, and must have been open to the view until the insertion of the later panelled ceiling.

The second section of the nave roof is also constructed of oak and of large scantlings, but to quite a different design, and with no

intention apparently that it should be open to view. This section consists of eight trusses, and marks the first extension of the nave which comprises the third archway on each side west of the tower.

The third section of the nave roof is constructed of yellow fir, with king-post trusses, and marks the extension made in 1840.

In addition to the lengthening of the nave by one archway, a west doorway was put in. The windows put into the western end of the nave and aisles during the fourteenth century were probably re-inserted in the extended west end, as the two windows removed from the west end of the aisles and now in the north chantry appear to be of that date. If the western nave window was a perpendicular window, it was certainly an early one of its kind. Windows were also put into the north and south transepts.

The south chantry and the nave and north* aisle had oak panelled ceilings inserted, with moulded ribs and coats of arms of many noble families on the intersections of the mouldings.

There appears to be more difficulty in approximating the date of this restoration than of the earlier ones, partly because the period during which perpendicular Gothic was in vogue was longer than that of the earlier styles, and partly from the conflicting views which have been formed from the many coats of arms on the ceilings.

In a later chapter a list (from Manning and Bray) of these coats of arms is given. Dr. Manning infers that the panelled ceiling was put up in the reign of Henry VII., and before 1502, when Prince Arthur died, from the fact that H.R. crowned the Prince of Wales's crest and the red and white rose conjoined, and the arms of England and France in a garter as borne by Arthur Prince of Wales are among them; also from the fact that there was formerly in the east window of the chancel the inscription, "Orate pro anima Henrici Septimi R."

On the other hand, my attention has been called to the fact that there was in the ceiling a coat bearing the arms of Sir Thomas St. Ledger, Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1470, Esquire of the Body to Edward IV., whose sister, Anne of York, he married in 1473. He was a benefactor of churches, and founded and endowed the Rutland Chapel, Windsor. He was eventually

* The south aisle ceiling was probably treated in the same manner, but as the roof over this aisle was subsequently taken off (as explained on p. 42), no evidence of the fact remains.

executed at Exeter, in 1483, by Richard III. From this date of his death (1483), as he had no son to bear his arms, it is inferred that the ceiling must have been erected before 1483. The daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas St. Ledger married Lord Roos, ancestor of the Duke of Rutland, whose arms also appear in the ceiling.

PLATE XXVII.—SOUTH-WEST VIEW, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Again, the author of the pamphlet of 1879, which has been discussed in the foregoing pages, argues from the heraldry that this restoration was not carried out until the reign of Henry VIII., and thinks that the exhortation to pray for the soul of Henry VII. is not likely to have been put up until after that monarch's death.

He also mentions, among other facts, that the Howard arms were encircled by a garter, and that the Earl of Surrey, the gallant hero of Flodden, was not invested with the Blue Ribbon until 1513. Also, that the arms of the family of Hull are among those on the ceiling, and that this family did not get possession of Westbrook until 1537.

It will be seen that these various readings of the heraldry give rather a wide range for the date of this late restoration. There is, however, one weak point in all the arguments drawn from this source, at any rate in those which are intended to show that the restoration did not take place until the latest of the dates mentioned. It may be right to say that the ceiling was put up before 1483 because it contains arms not in use after that date, but it cannot be safe to say that it was not put up until after 1537 because it contains arms not likely to be affixed until that time.

It is quite clear that the Earl of Surrey's garter and the arms of the Hulls could have been added to an earlier ceiling, and there is nothing to show that this was not done. Painted glass and inscriptions also can, and are, often put into windows a long time after the windows are made. The glazing would prove that the window was there when it was put in, but would be no proof that the window had not existed there for some time before it was done.

The church, when it had undergone this restoration and enlargement, had come as a building to full maturity, and had received the last of those amendments which were given to it whilst Gothic architecture was a living art in the country. In its rise and development Gothic architecture owed much to the religious communities which flourished during the period of its natural life. There is a manifest sympathy in fortune and misfortune between the life of monastic institutions and the special art of building which those institutions so effectually promoted. Monasticism itself, and the Gothic art which was so closely associated with it, both had their rise in the same early period; they grew together to maturity during the same mediæval times, and proceeded to old age and dissolution side by side in the same century. In its prime, this art was a fitting and worthy outcome of the best life of the Middle Ages; and when that life had been outgrown, the art with which it had been throughout so closely identified seems to have become impossible with it.

Chapter viij.

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Church.

AFTER the Tudor restoration there is not any alteration or work of this structure to chronicle that can be said to have a connection with, or be the outcome of, a living art. After leaving the hands of the masons of this Tudor period, the church must have existed with little change throughout the reigns of Edward VI. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth and King James I.

Most probably nothing was done beyond the insertion of a gallery across the western end of the church until after the civil wars of 1640 to 1650. By that time the long sermon was much in favour, and people required seats to sit down on.

There were no supplemental churches in the parish in that day. The Statute had required every parishioner to attend church, and the accommodation of the growing numbers was a serious problem for the churchwardens.

The invention of the gallery must have been nothing less than providential in their view, and its possibilities were tested to the utmost. The gallery at the west end of the church was not sufficient to meet the increasing demands. Why should not one be put over the south aisle? The only objection to such a course was the sloping or lean-to roof, and the loss of light in the nave which a gallery would involve. How this was got over in the closing years of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century will be seen in the next sketch (Plate XXVIII.).

By this it appears that the lean-to roof was taken off, that the walls were raised, a span roof put on, and three spacious upper windows, apparently with wooden frames, put in. It will also be noticed that two small windows were put in to light the space under the western gallery at this time or still earlier. A further

PLATE XXVIII.—SOUTH-WEST VIEW, SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

gallery over the north aisle *without* raising the roof was put in, A.D. 1716, and two dormer windows cut into the roof to light it.

I imagine that the parapet, having fallen into decay, may have been done away with, and the hipped angles put on to the spire about the same time. The church probably received its first coat

of stucco at this period. The bells, which were originally five, were recast in 1741, and the number was then increased to eight.

These alterations were as characteristic of the age as those of any previous period. Gothic art was not only dead, but in disrepute. Nearly a hundred years before Inigo Jones had put a classic portico to old St. Paul's Cathedral, and since that time Sir Christopher Wren had built many London churches and a part of new St. Paul's all in the same manner.

Interest was largely transferred from the east to the west end of churches. The exteriors of some of them were studiously plain, as in Wren's famous Church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

The additions to the church here were remarkably plain and incongruous. As a set-off to this, however, our eighteenth-century predecessors determined to make the interior of the church in their view distinctly impressive.

This was the church to which came the Elliotts, the Walters, the Dolliffes, the Barkers, the Monroes, and the Townsends of Busbridge; the Tichbourns, Gills, and Franklands of Eashing Park; the Platts, Oglethorpes, Hodges, and Godbolds of Westbrook, including the famous old General,* who was said to have lived to the age of one hundred and two years, but really to about eighty-eight, and appeared to the inhabitants of the town in the last century as shown on Plate XXIX. This was also the church of that excellent man and eminent scholar, the Rev. Owen Manning, to whom we are indebted for the county history.

The next sketch (Plate XXX.) shows what appearance the

* General Oglethorpe was a very famous parishioner in the eighteenth century, and for a long time one of the Vicar's nearest neighbours. He was not only a famous but a worthy man, and merited the couplet of Pope, who, with reference to his labours on behalf of humanity, alludes to him in the lines:

"Impelled by strong benevolence of soul,
To flee like Oglethorpe from pole to pole."

The Oglethorpe family bought Westbrook of Sir John Platt in 1688, they sold it exactly one hundred years afterwards to Christopher Hodges. Four of the Oglethorpes were Members of Parliament for Haslemere. The General, whose portrait is given, was at the Battle of Culloden. He numbered among his friends Wesley and Whitfield, and Dr. Samuel Johnson. He took a prominent part in the founding of the State of Georgia in America. The sketch of him is copied from an old print, showing him as sketched by an artist at the sale of Dr. Johnson's library in 1785, reading without the aid of spectacles at an advanced age.

interior of the church presented to some of those worthy people, an appearance which continued for about a third of the present century.

There are some of the oldest inhabitants living who would remember the church as here shown. The sketch represents the end of the nave seen when looking towards the chancel. The following items will be noticed—viz., the panelled walls, the pews, the pulpit, the sounding-board, the gallery fronts, the royal arms, the Commandment-tables, the painted figures of Moses and Aaron, the whole in a framework of Corinthian pilasters, and draped above and around with crimson velvet festoons. All this has a distinctly eighteenth-century flavour. When the congregation turned westward to leave the church they saw the large west window, and on the wall on the one side of it the Angel of Death amongst the blue of heaven and rolling clouds and draperies, and on the other side the figure of Father Time with his scythe, and the inscription, "Man cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down like the grass." I am not able to say whether these paintings had great artistic merit. In any case the alterations of 1840 swept them away.

The next illustration (Plate XXXI.) is a north-east view of the church from a sketch taken in 1816.

PLATE XXIX.—GENERAL OGLETHORPE AT THE SALE OF DR. JOHNSON'S LIBRARY.

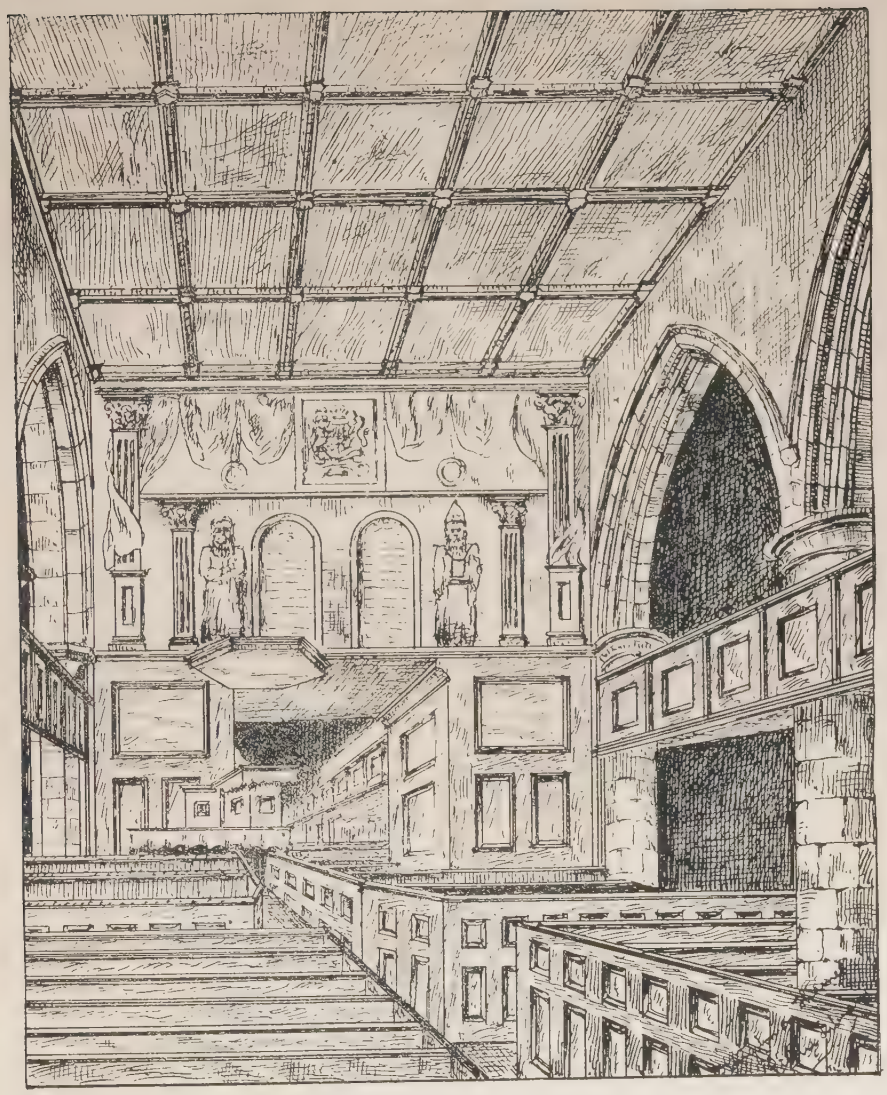


PLATE XXX.—INTERIOR OF NAVE LOOKING EAST, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

PLATE XXXI.—NORTH-EAST VIEW, FROM A PRINT PUBLISHED 1816.

Chapter ix.

The Nineteenth-Century Church.

THE church continued in the condition last described for forty years of the present century. At the end of that time, during the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Bull, a movement was set on foot for a considerable enlargement and restoration of the church.

On the 3rd day of October, 1838, a vestry meeting was held by the churchwardens to make a church rate of 3d. in the £ for the necessary repairs of the church. A committee was also appointed to assist the churchwardens in carrying out the repairs to the steeple, which committee consisted of the Hon. and Rev. E. J. Turnour, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. James Moon, Mr. Henry Roker, and Mr. James Tickner.

On the 7th day of November following it was agreed to ask Mr. Perry, Surveyor, of Godalming, to report on the matter, and on the 14th of the same month it was reported that no particular repairs were required to the steeple.

On the 17th day of April in the year following, viz., 1839, at the suggestion of the Vicar, a meeting was held with reference to the improvement of the church, and a committee was appointed, with power to add to their number—viz., the Vicar, the churchwardens, the Mayor (J. B. Weale), G. Marshall, Henry Roker, R. Stedman, and James Moon.

On May the 24th it was resolved to apply for a faculty to carry out alterations that may be agreed upon.

On July the 24th a meeting was held, at which the report of the

committee was submitted and agreed to. The report stated that the committee, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Perry, were agreed that it was most desirable—

I. To disencumber the arches of the steeple by raising the belfry floor above them, and making a new way to the belfry.

II. To remove the present organ gallery and organ into the north transept, and to erect a new gallery in the south transept.

III. To remodel and extend the two galleries in the north and south aisles, as exhibited by the plans.

IV. To erect a new gallery at the west end of the nave (where the organ now stands), to extend to the first row of pillars, for the accommodation of respectable parishioners.

V. To repew the whole ground floor according to the plans.

VI. To remove the font to the chapel in the south aisle and Mrs. Pott's monument to a more convenient situation, according to the permission of Mr. Arthur Pott.

(*The above is the whole of the official record of the work of* 1840.)

The illustration (Plate XXXII.) shows the appeal that was then made, to which was attached the list of subscribers to the fund, given on the back of this illustration. The list may still be of interest to some of the local families.

As a result of this movement more must have been done than the committee first reported and agreed on.

The nave was lengthened for the second time; both aisles were made lofty, with span roofs ; the north chantry was rebuilt and widened for use as a vestry. Large perpendicular windows were provided for the nave and aisles, and the church was regalleried and reseated. The exterior was stuccoed throughout, probably not for the first time.

The next illustration (Plate XXXIII.) is a view of the church after this work was accomplished.

The work of 1840 was, from an archæological point of view, unsatisfactory. Some of it might have been tolerated as not past remedy, but two things were done which I think every antiquary would agree were unpardonably wicked. One was to take away the sancte bell* that used to hang outside, and near the base of

* Sancte bells outside spires are very uncommon, and now rarely to be met with. The next figure, No. XXXIV., shows one sketched at St. Peter's Port, Guernsey.

GODALMING CHURCH - SURREY.

The Profits of this Lithographic Sketch will be given in aid of a separate Fund for the Erection of Free Galleries in the Transepts for the Children of the Parish and the British & Foreign Schools

A Voluntary Subscription,

of the Parishioners of Godalming for the special purpose of supplying the most lamentable want of accommodation in the Parish Church; before & after a numerous & most respectable Meeting to form a "Diocesan Church Building Association" at which the Lord Bishop of Winchester presided March 22nd 1839:

From accurate inquiry from house to house, & from the Sign-manual of nearly the entire rated Population of Godalming, the Vicar certifies that there are two thirds of all the most respectable tradesmen &c with their wives & families, who have for many years past applied in vain for sittings in the Church, & who have, in consequence of this disappointment become regular Sabbath breakers! or have gone to neighbouring churches, or hired Seats in other places of Worship: many of whom would gladly return to the Sanctuary of their forefathers, could they obtain suitable accommodation

The population of Godalming is 5900

There is only one Church containing about 1200 sittings It is proposed to add upwards of 400 additional sittings by a better arrangement of the whole ground floor, & removing the children from the Galleries, if the Means can be obtained and to allot a considerable portion of them to the poor.

Godalming Vicarage
Easter Monday 1839.

The smallest Easter Offering will be most thankfully received at either of the Banking Establishments.

Drawn by Miss G.B. March 28. 1839
S Netherclift Lithos 25 Craig Wons St Strand

Kingston as planned
Public Library

PLATE XXXII.—COPY FOR APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1839.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury (Patron) ...	25	0	0
The Vicar	25	0	0
John Bull Weale, Esq., Mayor	5	0	0
Lord Viscount Midleton ...			
F. B. S. Wilder, Esq., Busbridge Park	50	0	0
G. C. Haines, Esq. ...	25	0	0
G. Marshall, Esq.	25	0	0
W. E. Holland	25	0	0
W. Keen	10	0	0
H. Marshall	10	0	0
H. Woods	5	0	0
J. Perry	5	0	0
S. Haines	5	5	0
R. Balchin	5	0	0
J. C. Woods	5	0	0
H. Mellersh	5	0	0
Rev. E Bullock	5	0	0
H. Blanchard, Esq., London	5	0	0
Colonel Webb	5	0	0
Messrs. Bridger and Sons ...	6	6	0
Mr. Moon	5	0	0
,, Stedman	5	0	0
,, Peacock	5	0	0
,, W. Clarke	5	0	0
,, H. Roker	5	0	0
,, G. Holland	5	0	0
,, J. Arnold	5	0	0
,, C. Norris	5	0	0
,, G. J. Hull	5	0	0
,, J. Tickner	5	0	0
,, C. H. Parson	5	0	0
,, J. Weale	5	0	0
,, Woods and Roberts ...	5	0	0
,, R. Bowler	3	0	0
,, J. C. Morton	3	0	0
,, W. H. Brown	3	0	0
,, Whitbourn	3	0	0
,, Hunt	2	0	0
,, Chatfield	2	0	0

[Nehemiah ii. 17, 18.]

A selection of sacred music from the oratorios of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, etc., will be performed in the church on Tuesday morning, the 2nd of April, at twelve o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission, containing full particulars of the performance, may be obtained at Mr. Stedman's Library for 1s. each.

A collection will be made at the doors after the performance in aid of the improvements in the church.

A similar selection will be performed in the evening at six o'clock, tickets as before, and a collection for the needful repair of Dr. Bell's schoolroom.

COPY OF SUBSCRIPTION LIST, 1839.

PLATE XXXIII.—NORTH-EAST VIEW FROM A PRINT AFTER 1840.

PLATE XXXIV.—ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ST. PETER'S PORT, GUERNSEY, FROM A SKETCH, 1893.

the spire. The other was to cut away the Tudor ceiling of the nave, and substitute the present waggon-headed lath-and-plaster one in its stead, and put in iron tie-rods.

In doing this, a very weak imitation of panelling was made, and the old coats-of-arms, or some of them, were refixed. Whether they were all correctly recoloured at the same time may be questioned.

The extraordinary development in the knowledge and practice of Gothic architecture which took place within the following thirty or forty years is well known. The advance during this period was so marked that the restoration of 1840 came to be regarded in a light very different to that which its authors contemplated. Conditions were fully ripe for a change when, in 1879, the late esteemed Vicar, now the Rector of Alverstoke (the Hon. and Rev. Canon Brodrick), undertook the serious task of restoring the church in a manner worthy of its history and of the parish in which it had so long existed.

The work of 1879 was necessarily largely an undoing of the work of 1840, and a rebuilding, still larger, of the north and south aisles of the church, with an extension of the north transept for the purpose. In carrying out this work, the old Saxon arch that had done duty between eight and nine hundred years at the eastern end of the nave was removed, and the new Early English arch now to be seen was inserted. This operation, no doubt, it was which revealed the latent weakness in this wall. The old Norman arch on the east side of the tower was also altered, being raised several feet.

The ancient fragments of the earlier church discovered during the works have been carefully preserved, and are left exposed to view. The church being still in the condition in which it was then put, it is not necessary here to go into any detailed description of it. It was a careful and successful restoration carried out by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, with whom Mr. Ralph Nevill was associated in the work. The cost, which was defrayed by subscription, was about £11,000. The two following illustrations (Plates XXXV. and XXXVI.) show the north-eastern and northern views of the church at the time of and after this restoration.

Chapter x.

Supplementary.

TO supply within a small compass some further information respecting the church and subjects more or less intimately connected with it, the following particulars have been collected and summarized. The sources from which they have been obtained are perhaps not easily accessible to everyone, and for that reason the bringing together and including the following details in these pages may be justified. The authorities from which they have been gathered include the county histories of Aubrey, Manning and Bray, and Brayley, the collections of the Surrey Archæological Society, and some other sources.

PLATE XXXV.—NORTH-EAST VIEW, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH DURING THE RESTORATION OF 1879.

Chapter xj.

Old Prints.

THE following is a list of old prints which I have met with, in which the church appears. I think it quite possible that there may be others that are not known to me.

1. A small print undated (probably about 1750), showing the east end (inaccurate).

2. A print showing north and east sides by Peak, date about 1800 (much more accurate).

3. A print published in 1816, which is fairly well known.

4. A print published by Cracklow in 1823.

5. A print published in 1845, showing the north side, but from a sketch made before the alterations of 1840.

6. A sketch of Godalming from Meadrow, published 1779.

7. Another sketch, published 1799.

In all these sketches, except, perhaps, Nos. 2 and 4, the artists have used a good deal of freedom, and the sketches cannot be relied on for any features in detail.

Chapter xij.

Coats of Arms.

AT the restoration of the church during, or just before, the Tudor period, as has been stated, the coats of arms of many families were placed on the ceilings at the intersections of the moulded ribs forming the panelling. The following list of these coats of arms is taken from Manning and Bray, and shows the number which existed in the eighteenth century, and no doubt down to the time of the restoration of 1840.

In the South Chantry and End of Adjoining Transept.

1. Quarterly; Or and Vert, for Berners.

2. Argent, a cross engrailed, Gules, between four water-bourgets Sable, for John Bouchier, Lord Berners, of West Horsley.

3. Azure or Vert, a falcon Or, beaked and crured Gules, enclosed in a garter, being a badge of the House of York.

4. Gules, three water-bourgets Argent, for George Lord Roos, who owned lands in Compton in the Reign of Henry VII.

5. Argent, a saltire engrailed, Gules, for Tiptoft; impaling Or, a lion rampant, Gules, for Charleton Lord Powis [who married a daughter of one of the FitzAlans, Earls of Surrey].

6. Argent, a bull's head erased, Gules, chained and collared, Or, being the crest of ——

7. Argent, a red rose, surmounted by a white one.

PLATE XXXVI.—NORTHERN VIEW, FROM PHOTOGRAPH, 1899.

8. Gules, a leopard's head jessant, a fleur-de-lis, Or, for Westbrook, of Godelming.

9. Azure, three dexter hands couped at wrists, Argent, occurs at Hambledon Church; taken as that of Hull, being in the centre of the south chancel aisle. [Hulls were not at Westbrook at the time, but came in soon after.]

10. France impaling England in a garter, for Arthur Prince of Wales.

11. Argent, a chevron, Gules, between three mullets pierced Sable, for Warner of Shepey, borne by William of Westbrook, who married a coheir of Warner.

12. Argent, three pairs of shears, serrated Gules, for ——

13. Chequey, Or and Azure, for Warren, impaling, Gules, a lion rampant Argent, for Mowbray; borne by the Howard family, Earls of Arundel, etc.

14. Argent, on a cross, Gules, five . . . , Or, impaling, Sable, three hands with their backs affrontée Argent.

15. Gules, three withes, Or.

16. Sable, a fess indented, Or, between three fishes, naiant, Argent, for Westbrook of Godelming, being another bearing of that family, and sometimes quartered with the former.

In the Nave Roof.

17. Quarterly 1 and 4, Argent, a saltire engrailed, Gules, for Tiptoft; 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant, Gules, for Charleton Lord Powis.

18. Sable, a fret, Or, for Maltravers (borne by the Howard family).

19. Barry of six, Or, and Azure, a chief, Gules; for Manners Lord Roos, being the ancient coat of that family before the Royal augmentation was granted.

20. Gules; on a bend between six cross croslets, fitchée, Argent, an escutcheon, Or, thereon, a demi-lion rampant (pierced through the mouth with an arrow), within a double tressure, counterflory, Gules; all in a garter; for Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, and K.G.

21. Or, three Catharine wheels, Gules or Sable, for Espec, being one of the quarterings of Roos, who married a coheiress.

22. Azure, fretty Argent; a chief Or, for Sir Thomas St. Leger; another quartering of George Lord Roos, who married his daughter.

23. Quarterly 1, Howard, as in No. 20; 2, England—viz., Gules, three lions passant guardant, Or, for Thomas of Brotherton; 3, Chequey, Or and Azure, for Warren; 4, Gules, a lion rampant Argent, for Mowbray.

24. Warren, as No. 13, impaling Mowbray.

25. Maltravers, as in No. 18, impaling, Gules, a lion rampant, Or, for FitzAlan; in a garter; being the arms of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and K.G.

26. Barry of six, Or and Gules, being a supposed quartering of FitzAlan.

27. Azure, a cross pierced, Argent; for an emblem of the Church of Christ.

28. Azure, a Sun in the firmament, radiated, Or, on a chief, Gules, an eagle displayed, Or, granted by the Emperor Maximilian, *temp.* Henry VII., to William Knight, an Englishman.

29. Azure; three escallops Argent; for Shelley.

The above are all the varieties met with; some are repeated. A red rose frequently occurs, sometimes conjoined with white; also the letters "H.R." crowned, the Prince of Wales's crest, and the Portcullis; also the letters "W." and "C." singly and joined in a knot. Mr. Manning suggests that these letters may be the initials of two chief workmen.

Aubrey states that there were the arms of England in the east window of the chancel, also in the east window of the south chantry and a coat of some family broken, and in a south window of the same chantry St. George's Cross and France and England quarterly.

Chapter xiij.

Monuments.

THE monuments mentioned in Manning and Bray's "History" are the following, but the full inscriptions are not quoted here in every case.

On a black marble tablet, under a niche, with alabaster enclosure, and within the niche a lady kneeling before an altar with a book on it :

Memoriae Sacrum.

Heere vnder lyeth the Body of Jvdeth Ellyott late Wife of William Elyott of Busbrigde Esq. and eldest daughter of Sir Peter Garton, Knight. She departed this life upon the 17th day of May 1615 in the 21st yeere of her age, and left issve one daughter named Jvdeth.

What Epitaph shall we afforde this Shrine,
That for true zeale might truli cal y^e^ truest virtues thine?
Thy sweet perfections all summ'd up were suche,
As Heavens, I thinke, for Earth did thinke to muche,
Earth covlde not yeilde more pleasing earthly Bliss
Blis't wth one Babe, whose birth brought thee to this.
Sweetly thov sleepst vntill y^e^ Lords great Day
Shall raise thy Body from this Bedd of Clay.

Above are these arms :

1. Azure a fess Or, for Elliot.
2. Sable, six daggers, Argent, joined at the points with a knot Or ; crest, a wolf's head erazed Or, ducally collared, Gules.
3. Argent, four bendlets Azure, a canton dexter, Ermine.

On a black marble slab within a compartment of alabaster :

Heere lyethe buried y^e^ bodye of Jane Barker, one of ye daughters of William Barker of Sonninge in ye cov' of Berk, Esq. who livinge unmarried, departed this life in y^e^ house of Lawrence Elyott of this Parrishe Esq. her sisters Husband upon ye vii^th^ day of Marche, in the yeare of our Lord God one thousande six hvndred and seventeene in ye one and fiftieth yeare of her age.

On a stone within the communion rails :

Here lyeth buried y^e^ Body^e^ of Catherine one of y^e^ daughters of Sir William Eliot and Barbara his wife, of Busbridge, who dyed February y^e^ 18^th^, 168$\frac{6}{7}$ age three years and three months and 13 days.

On another :

Here lyeth ye Body of Godfrey sonne of William Eliot of Busbridge Esqr by Barbara his wife, who dyed October y^e^ 11^th^, 1669 being the 9th day of his age.

On another :

Here lyeth y^e^ Body of Edward, the son of Mr. Edward Leaver and Anna his wife, and the grandson of Mr. Christopher Gore, of London, Marchant, and Joanna his wife ; who departed this life on the 22nd of April Anno Dni 1695, aged 4 years 5 months and 19 days.

In the north-west corner on a brass plate :

H. S. E. Johannes Warner LL.B., In Ecclesiâ vicinâ de Pepperharrow munus sacro-pastorale explevit : Consionator, Amicis, Comes, fidus, certus, mansuetus, Diem obiit 26^t^ Nov^bris^ 1757 annum agens 46^tum^.

Over it, arms : Or, a bend dexter engrailed between six roses, Gules.

Within the rails also :

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth the daughter of William Eliot of Busbridge Esq by Barbara his wife ; who dyed June the 7^th^ 1674, being 11 years and 11 months old.

On another slab, the effigies of an armed Man in brass, erect, and praying.

Mors Janua Vitæ.

Here lyeth buryed the Body of John Barker Esquier, third son of William Barker, late of Suning in the County of Barks, Esquier. He departed out of this lyfe, being vnmarried vppon the thirteenth day of Avgvste in the fower and thirtieth yeare of his age, and in the yeare of Our Lord God 1595.

Next, on the north side :

Here lyeth the Body of William, sonne of William Eliot of Busbridge Esq by Barbara his Wife, who died January the 25, 1668 haveing lived 41 weekes.

On a brass plate in black marble at the south-east corner :

Nuper eram, nec sum ; Necis affero nuncia, ne sis ;
Es modo qualis eram ; sum modo qualis eris.

Here lyeth bvried the Bodye of Mary Eliott, one of the davghters of William Barker Esq. and Wife vnto Lavrence Eliott Esq. who having had by her said Husband 7 sonns and 3 davghters, departed this life y^e^ 14th Novr. in y^e^ yeare of O' Lord God 1600, and in y^e^ yeare of her age fortith.—*Matura fatis.*

Arms below : Eliot impaling Barker.

In the chancel pavement : Arms, in a lozenge ; Quarterly 1 and 4 —Eliot, 2 and 3, Argent, two bars Azure, three crescents in chief.

Mors mihi lucrum.

The religious and virtuous Mrs. Ann Eliot, the beloved and eldest davghter of Sir William Eliot late of Busbridge Knt., and Dame Barbara his Wife, lyes here interred ; who (in hopes of a blessed and glorious resvrrection to Eternal Life) commended her Spirit unto the hands of God who gave it, Decembris x, Anno Salvtis MDCCIX. ætatis xlvii.

On a small brass plate connected with the last :

Near unto her sister Ann, and close to y^e^ wall, lyeth Mrs. Jvdith Eliot the second daughter of Sir William Eliot, Knight, by Dame Barbara his Wife, who died the xiv day of December MDCCXXIV. Anno ætatis lx.

Adjoining the foregoing :

Arms—Quarterly : (1) Argent, the lion of Scotland, Or ; (2) Or, a fess, chequey, Azure and Argent ; (3) A saltire engrailed between four roses ; (4) . . . lion rampant . . . for Stewart, impaling quarterly.

Pulvis & Umbra sumus.

Under this stone lies buried Captain James Stewart an able and valiant commander of Her Maj^ies^ Ship the Queen, a great encourager of the memorable and happy Revolution in 1688, and a strict and religious promoter of Piety and Good Manners among those under his authority ; who (after having faithfully served the best of Princes King William the III. of glorious memory, and Her present gracious Majesty Queen Anne) with a becoming fortitude and true Christian resignation submitted to the inevitable stroke of death, Martii xxvii. Anno Salutis MDCCV. ætatis liv.

Here also are deposited the beloved remains of Barbara wife of Captain James Stewart, and one of the daughters of Sir William Eliot and Dame Barbara his Wife ; whose Goodness, Prudence, and Humility, were so remarkable, that she never caused any griefe or trouble to her Husband, but what was unavoidable, and justly due to the Merit and Memory of an excellent and incomparable Wife. Obiit Martii xxiv. Anno Salutis MDCCI. ætatis xxxvi.

On a small brass plate inserted in the right hand margin of the last named stone :

To the memory of the truly vertvous Mrs. Elizabeth Eliot of Bvsbridge . . . who died ye 18th day of May 1701 in y^e^ 24th year of her age.

Adjoining the foregoing. Northward.

Resurgam ad Judicium.

Gulielmvs Eliot armiger juxta Parentes et Sorores quietè in hoc Tumulo conditur ;

Nat. xi. / Denat. xxvi. } die { Maii MDCLXXI. / Febrvarri MDCCVII. } Anno ætatis suæ xxxvii.

Tertius è serie, sed quintus et ultimus hœres, De Bvsbridge : a primio sanguine Nonus erat, Sapit ille qui unicê Deo sapit.

On a black stone before the vestry door :

P. M. S.

Under this same stone next to his own father, near their children, and amongst their Ancestors, in one sepulchre are intombed the worthy Remains of Sir William Eliot y^e^ II^d^ of Busbridge Knt., but the fourth heir of that antient and truly just family who have lived and dyed there, to the great benefit and loss of his Countrey and (in particular) of this Town and Parish of Godalming And Dame Barbara his 2d Wife, the only daughter of William Godfrey of Thonock in the parish of Gainsborough in the County of Lincoln, Esq. and his most loving and pious Relic. Thus inseparably great was their love.

Sir William / The Lady } Eliot, born { 1624 / 1640 } married 1660 { and / buried { 1697 / 1706 } } in ye { 74th / 67th } year of their age.

Mary (daughter of John Warner M.A. rector of Hascomb and of Cranley in this County), Wife of Francis Eliot Esq. grandson and lineal heir of the above said Sir William. She died May y^e^ 15^th^ 1760 in the 47th year of her age.

Four other members of this family given by Aubrey are :

Laurence Elyot, Gentleman, 7 Novr., 1582.

Joan his wife, 15 Feby., 1596.

Mary Elyot, wife of William Elyot, sister of Lord Goring, Baron of Hurst, dyed 6th June, 1620, age 26.

William Elyot, died 7 Dec., 1650, aged 64.

Henry Wyat, of Hall Place, in this parish, Esq., died 26 June, 1712, age 52 years.

Susanna Wyat (daughter), 20 June, 1710, age 16 years.

Dame Sarah How, wife of Sir Richard How, Alderman of London, 7 April, 1706.

Mrs. Sarah Wyat, only child of Dame Sarah How, and wife of Henry Wyat, 7 Nov., 1706.

North-west angle of chancel :

Benedicta, wife of Henry Wyat, died 1st March, 1633, 31st year of her age. Left three sons, Henry, Richard and William, and three daughters, Anne, Benedicta and Jane.

Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Wyat, 15 Sep., 1635, in the 3rd year of her age.

Anthony Wharton, LL.B., 15 Mch., 1715, age 67. (The tablet has a coat of Arms and an Epitaph.)

Elizabeth Westbrook, daughter of William and Elizabeth, born 29 Mch., 1665, died 26 Mch., 1666.

This babe finds here a rest the world denies,
Which she foresaw, first tried to live, then dies.
Her purer soule, allvred with Heaven's light,
From whence it came, saw day, and bad good-night.

Close to the north wall of the south chancel is an altar-tomb with black marble top and a brass plate around inscribed :

John Westbrook, Squyer, and Elizabeth, whiche John deceased . . . xv day of February, the yere of our Lord M. V^c. & XIII., and the said Elizabeth decd. xxiiii day of Janvary. . . .

One inscription, lost, but a copy of which was in the manuscript collection of the Right Hon. George Earl Onslow is as follows :

Loe, gentle Reader, stand still and look,
Vnder this stone lieth William Westbroke,
A Gentleman born by his Nativitie,
A Jvstice of Peace by office and dignitie ;
Soe long as he lived, to his cost and paine,
The poor Man's cause he did mainteyne ;
Execvte justice with mercifull gentlenesse,
Svsteyning the weak and the needy opprest.
Abhorring vices, in liveing virtuous,
* * * * *
* * * * *
A pillar of Justice to the Commonwealth sometyme.
Catholike of Faith ; I can no more say
Doth from his Sovle desire yov to pray.
God hath him called now to his grace,
To reward his acts with a heavenly place ;
In the moneth of Jvne the thirtieth day
The sovl from the body departed away :
In the yere of Our Lord God by counting even
A thovsand fower hvndred, thirty and seaven.

Thomas Westbrooke, 21 Apl., 1493.
Isabella Westbrooke, 12 Feby., 1493.
Thomas Purvocke et Johanna, 27 Sep., M.V^c.IX.

Jerard Gore, 29 Decr., 1682, aged 87 years.
Owen Croucher, 5 Aug., 1751, age 83.
Elizabeth Croucher, wife, 2 Apl., 1760, age 85.
Mrs. Ann Duncum, 20 Oct., 1733.
Elizabeth Oglethorpe, 2nd daughter of William Oglethorpe, of Northgate Hall, Esq. second son of William of Oglethorpe, West Riding of Yorks, lineally descended from Ligulfe Theane of Oglethorpe in St. Edward the Confessor's reign, 23rd Novr., 1742, age 73.
Sus. Lawson [widow of Joseph Lawson] of Cumberland, youngest daughter of William Oglethorpe, 11 Oct., 1736, aged 62.
William Cecil, of Northgate Hall, related to Earl Salisbury, descendant of Lord Burleigh, died 9 Decr., 1745, age 69.
John Withinbrooke, Freeman of the City, lived 40 years here, practised Physick, died April 21, 1743, age 80.
Elizabeth, his wife, 11 Nov., 1744, age 79.
Henry Roberts, 14 Jany., 1713, 63rd year.
John Roberts, Vicar of Witley, buried 20 Nov., 1698, age 49.
Mrs. Margaret Roberts, wife of John Roberts, 14 Mch., 1711.
John Greene, son of Michael, June, 1656, 2 years 2 days of age.
Mary Shrubb, wife of William, 28 Decr., 1711, age 72.
William Shrubb, 22 Aug., 1712, age 74.
Hannah, daughter of William Shrub, 18 Mch., 1707, age 26.
William, son of William and Margaret Shrubb, 4 Oct., 1690, age 22.
John, son of William Shrubb, senr., Apl. 15, 1744, age 73.
Mary, wife of John Shrubb, June 24, 1763, age 78.
George (probably Bridger), buried 21 Feb., 1656.
George. a son, 15 Dec., 1658.
Captain Richard Bridger, 12 Jany., 1724, age 56.
Catherine, his wife, 13 Dec., 1738.
Arthur Bridger, son, of Horsham, 14 July, 1759, age 60.
Ezra Gill, May 30, 1736, age 34.
Richard Tickner, four times Warden with honour and probity, 9 July, 1748, age 79.
Catherine, his wife, 7 May, 1743, age 73.
Cath. Lucas, widow of William Lucas, citizen of London, Nov. 29, 1714, age 74.
Rebecca Lucas, daughter, 23 Feby., 1716, age 51.
Walter Underhill, Citizen and Fishmonger of London, 3 Nov., 1679, age 58.
Mary Adams, daughter of Roger of Bristol, Surgeon, 24 Jany., 1735, age 20.
Jane Ratcliffe, widow, 29 Decr., 1775, age 85.
Ann Ratcliffe, 28 Sepr., 1753.
M. M., 1525. Mary Mapell from London, buried 26 May, 1725.
Ann Chitty, 2nd wife of Joseph Chitty, 2nd Sepr., 1745, age 74.
Joseph Chitty, Gent., Oct. 5, 1734, age 67.
Sarah, his wife, 21 Aug., 1708, age 59.
Mary, their daughter, 22 Aug., 1705, age 5.
Margaret, wife of James Shrubb, 9 Oct., 1689.
John, son of Margaret and James Shrubb, 24 Jany., 1709, age 43.
James Shrubb, July 8, 1710, age 78.
Margaret, daughter of James and Margaret Shrubb, 8 Nov., 1713, age 57.

Margaret, daughter of James and Jone Shrubb, 31 Oct., 1713, 13 months.
Margaret, another, 10 May, 1717, 7 months.
James Shrubb, son of James and Margaret Shrubb, 7 Jany., 1724, age 61.
Elizabeth Shrubb, Oct. 15, 1764, age 9.
Elizabeth Shrubb, Oct. 3, 1772, age 47.
James Shrubb, Mch. 25, 1774, age 21.
James Shrubb, Dec. 22, 1775, age 56.
William West, 7 Feby., 1716, age 48.
Mary, his wife, 16 Jany., 1741, age 73.

On a tablet of white marble in the nave and on a headstone in the churchyard.

In the nave :

In memory of the Revd. Owen Manning, B.D., F.R.S., F.A.S., Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Peperharow, Vicar of this parish upwards of thirty-seven years, who departed this life 9 Sepr., 1801, in the 81st year of his age, during which time (except the last five years, when he was deprived of sight) he diligently discharged all his professional duties, and was happy in the mode of edifying his parishioners by clearly explaining and elucidating the evangelical truths of the Holy Scriptures.

In the domestic virtues, Christian deportment, and universal charity, his example verified the happy effect of the doctrines which he explained and enforced.

His known abilities and literary talents were no less conspicuously eminent.

With a modesty becoming his character he directed his family to erect no monument to his memory ; but the inhabitants of this parish, grateful for his eminent services, have dedicated this as a just tribute to his Piety and Virtues, in order that so much worth should not remain undistinguished in the grave.

On a headstone in the churchyard :

This stone is erected as a token of that respect and esteem so justly due to the Memory of the distinguishedly worthy Man whose Remains are deposited here.

The Revd. Owen Manning, B.D., Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Peperharow, Vicar of this parish upwards of 37 years, was also F.R.S. and F.A.S. He departed this life 9th of Sepr., 1801, in the 81st year of his age.

All his professional duties were discharged with great punctuality and efficacy, and his deportment through life was an amiable example of that Rectitude of Conduct and universal Benevolence so perfectly consistent with those Evangelical truths which he had so long, so rationally, and so forcibly impressed upon his auditors.

In south aisle of chancel :

Nathaniel Godbold, Esq., 17 Dec., 1799, age 69.

South aisle :

Anna Shrubb, Jany. 13, 1800, age 70.
Mary, widow of Ezra Gill, 29 Nov., 1772, age 93.
Mary Gill, spinster, daughter, 28 Mch., 1797, age 65.
William West and Mary, his wife.
Mrs. Eliz. Chitty, 8 July, 1802, age 68.

Chapter xiv.

The Parish Registers.

A PAPER upon these registers by Major Heales may be found in the Surrey Archæological Collections. From the registers, and from the paper referred to, the few entries following have been selected to give a general idea of the way in which the registers were kept, and the uses to which they were put in recording passing events of local interest.

The registers date from January 8, 1540, but the earliest portion is lost. The first existing entry of baptism is forty-two years after :

"1582. The ffyth day was baptized Margaret daughter of Law-
"rence Chytty and Constance his wyff."

The first marriage entry :

"1583. May 5th Harry Chitty and Julian Jower."

The first burial entry :

"1583. Alice daughter of John Roker."

Both Chitty and Roker are very common names in the early lists of Godalming people.

Between entries March 19 and 21, 1609, is the note : "Waltar "Lowicke came in too bee Clarke at this time."

"1613. Aprile the last daye was buried Gilyane Smith an ould "maide."

"1614. Mar. 28 was buried ould Gooddy Peto the widdo of "J. Peto."

"1630. Ap. 4 Johan Smith singelwoman."

From the year 1636 to the year 1642 the sheets are signed by "Nico' Andrewes Vic. de Godalmyn."

There is also a license to eat meat granted by this vicar as follows: "To all christian people to whom this present writing "shall come I Nico' Andrewes Vic. de Godalmyn in ye Cty of "Surrey doe hereby give license unto Francis ye wife of John "Porter of ye Towne of Godalmyn aforesayd who now lyeth in "child bedd sick to eat flesh for and during ye time of her present "sicknes. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand ye "one and twentieth day of February in the yeare of Our Lord "1639.

"Nico' Andrewes, Vic. de Godalmyn."

"1658. Apl. 26. Heare was taken a vagarent, one Mary Parker "widow with a child and she was wipped according to "law, about the age of 30 yeares, proper of personage, "and she was to goe to the place of her birth that is in "Grauvesend in Kent, and she is limited to iiij days and "to be carried from tything to tything till she come to "the end of the said jerney."

The Act referred to in this entry was 39 Elizabeth, cap. iv., which was repealed in the reign of Queen Anne.

"1666. July 24 William Smith and his two children of ye great sickness."

About thirty-four people are entered as dying of the plague. Some are said to be "burried in ye garden."

"1668. Cecilia Stoughton in the church."

Burying in the church became common fourteen years later.

"1668. Sep. ye 8. Bells did ring his Ma^{tie} going by."

"Sep. ye 14th. Ye Bells did ring when His Ma^{tie} went by."

"1672. Oct. 10. Thos. Hood killed w^{t} a bull."
"1684. Jany. 29. Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Platt, Knight, and Rebecka his wife."

These were the Platts of Westbrook. Sir John died June 17, 1705.

"1684. Sepr. 19 Mr. Peeter Cadman a trooper in the Church."
"1688. May 8, ye lady Ford came through ye Town and paid all duty to ye Minister Clerk and Sexton for proffering to bury her."
"1726. Henry Porch a stranger, had the black cloth."
"1748. Infant Thomas Musgrove. Candles paid."
"1773. 22 June. On Tuesday the King went through Godalming to Portsmouth at 6 o'clock in the Morning."
"1773. 26 June. On Saturday the King returned through Godalming from Portsmouth at eleven in the Morning."
"O. MANNING, Vicar."

"1778. On Saturday 2nd May the King and Queen went through Godalming to Portsmouth at nine in the morning."
"1778. On Saturday 9th May the King and Queen returned through Godalming from Portsmouth at one in the afternoon.
"O. MANNING, Vicar."

There was a statute of Charles II. that persons should not be buried in cotton or linen, but in woollen. It became the custom for the poor to obey the law, and the rich to pay the fine and evade it.

Chapter xv.

The Lands.

IN the earliest days of Christianity in our country it was usual for the founder of a church to set apart certain lands for the maintenance of the church which he founded. There can be no reasonable doubt that this was done here at the outset, because it appears that in the time of Edward the Confessor there were lands pertaining to the church held by Ulmer of the King, and assessed at three hides (about 300 acres), and valued at £4 per annum (equal to about £240 present value).

These lands were held by Ranulf Flambard as Vicar, after the Conquest, from the Crown. The disturbance consequent on the Norman Conquest caused the value to decline 25 per cent., but at the date of the Domesday survey twenty years after, this depreciation had been recovered. The arable land was two carucates, meadow fifteen acres, wood yielding three swine (equal to feeding thirty).

Certain lands and the advowson of the church were given by Henry I., in the eighteenth year of his reign, to the See of Salisbury to found a prebend. Ranulf Flambard, the Vicar, was to hold the same for life, and to be a Canon of Sarum. He was made Prebend of Heghtredbyric cum Godelming, these places being united.

These lands thus given by Henry I. to Sarum can scarcely be other than those described as pertaining to the church in the Domesday Survey, and as held by Flambard and by Ulmer before

him in the days of the Confessor. If so, they must also have been the lands that were set apart by the founder from the beginning to pertain unto the church. Being given by King Henry I. to Sarum with the advowson, they became known as the Rectory Manor, and as such they have continued to be known to the present day.

Such records as still exist of this manor indicate generally where the lands were situate. It is interesting to notice in this connection that whereas the original parish church existed near Tuesley, one considerable portion of the rectory manor lands lies near this spot, and may be regarded as the primitive grant to that church. The bulk of the remaining lands of the rectory manor were situate near the church at the town site—that is, as near as could be after crossing the ford over the Wey close by and the marshy valley. They stretched along the margins of Frith Hill, from Sandy Lane to Llanaway, and constituted the holding so long known as Deanery Farm. It may also be mentioned as worthy of note that so far as can be ascertained from existing records, these church lands forming the Rectory Manor, although they included some tenements in Ockford Road, some in Church Street, and some in Tun's Gateway at Guildford, as well as some lands in Fisher Street, Chiddingfold, appear never to have included any tenements on the original town site, the centre of which was the Mint and Mill Lane, nor the arable and pasture lands which may be supposed to have been appropriated thereto. These, we may conclude, were already defined and in the possession of the chief manor of Godalming before the site at the ford, close by the old town, was allotted for the building of the church. The church had then to look for its tenement sites to small pieces of land in Ockford Road and Church Street on the margins of the original Vill, for its home pasture to a small margin by the river, and for the bulk of its lands across the river and the marsh to the hill slopes on the north. As before stated, this rectory manor paid a quit-rent to the superior manor of Godalming, and was otherwise distinct and independent.

Aubrey mentions the tradition (which cannot be other than a seventeenth-century surmise) that Godalming was once a bishop's see, that the bishop's palace was at Loseley, and the canons' houses in Church Street. This is only interesting as showing how traditions were manufactured and how they gained currency, when

a few facts only were known, and others equally important were not. Our seventeenth-century predecessors found that the bridge over the Wey was called the Bishops' Bridge; they understood that it had long since been built by some bishop, and that a succession of bishops had maintained it. There were tenements also in Church Street of which the bishops had been owners. These were their facts of the first order. Their next were that there was now in the place of the bishops the family of More of Loseley, and that the heirs of this family now maintained the Bishops' Bridge and took the rents of the Church Street tenements. This the Mores had done so long that the oldest parishioner could remember nothing to the contrary.

The conclusions from these premises seem to have followed thus: The heirs of the More family have the bishops' rights and duties; they have, in fact, succeeded the bishops. Now the More family lives at Loseley; therefore the bishops lived there before them. But if the bishops lived there, and had Godalming for their domain, it must have been a bishopric, and the Church Street tenements must have been the houses that belonged to the canons.

If these same people could now come back to us, and find one house in Church Street called Church House, another the Deanery House, and another the Priory, they might look upon these suggestive names as a further confirmation of their deductions.

In 1623 the Rectory Manor, called the Deanehold, had a court baron, a court leet, a constable, a tithing-man, also one for Farncombe, and one for Tuesley, an officer for bread and ale, and a pounder. Also quit-rents of freehold tenants in Church Street, value 16s. 2d.; and in Okeford Lane, value 7s. 2d.; in Farncombe, value 17s. 3d.; in Tuesley, value £2 15s. 11d.; and in Guildford, value 1s. 6d. Also the fishery from West Salgarston to the town bridge, and along the meadow and lands of the Rectory to the north-east boundary; all tithes and tithings thereof (except Eashing); 250 acres of wood, coppice, meadow, moor, pasture and arable in various parts of the parish; one messuage and forty acres in Tuesley tithing, known as Wood Farm; a dwelling-house and appurtenances in the churchyard, and three acres of meadow adjoining. The rector and his tenants had also common rights for pasture and digging of clay in the Peasmarsh.

In 1650 a survey was made for the Commonwealth, showing

that the manor had been leased in the 9th year of Elizabeth by William Bradbridge, then Dean of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, to Ffrancis Barman, citizen and draper of London, for the term of eighty years at a yearly rent of £30, with a reservation of half the value of timber and underwoods.

The surveyors then estimated the value of the rectorial tithe at £258 10s. per annum, and the rights of free warren at £1 per annum, and the proceeds of land and tithe, etc., together at an improved value of £406 15 08 over and above the rental of £30. The interest in the lease was at that time confirmed to Duglas Castillian for eighty years from the Annunciation, 1623.*

This Rectory Manor continued in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury until about 1842, when it passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The lands have since been sold, and those in the Frith Hill district are utilized for building purposes. The manorial rights are now owned by John Whately Simmonds, Esq., the present lord of the manor. The advowson is now vested in the bishop of the diocese. The rectorial tithe was commuted for the sum of £1,100 per annum.

* See a paper "The Church Lands of Godalming," by S. W. Kershaw, M.A., Surrey Archæological Collection.

Chapter xvj.

The Living.

FROM what has been said, it will be seen that the living from the first was a Vicarage. In the time of Flambard the lands pertaining to the church were valued at £4 per annum, and another church at 12s. At the inquisition by Amicius, Archdeacon of Surrey, about 1195, "these were the "appurtenances of the Vicarage of the Church of "Godalming—viz., the whole of the altar of that church, with the "burial-ground and the offerings of every altar; also all tithes of "the lordship of the parson of that church and tenths of tithes, and "a messuage near the gate of the burial-ground with curtilage, and "half a mark of silver from the chapel at Hurtmer, and half an "acre of meadow land in Estmede." The position of this messuage existing in the days of Richard I. "close to the gate of the burial-"ground" can be identified as the site of the present Vicarage, and the half-acre of meadow is still glebe by the riverside.

In the 20th year of Edward I. the Vicarage was assessed at 20 marks yearly. It was valued at £23 17s. 11d. per annum in the reign of Henry VIII. At the survey made for the Parliament in 1650, referring to Godalming, the surveyors state that "the Viccarage there is worth per ann. £100."

The Vicarage was entitled to the small tithe, to all the tithes of parsonage glebe, and all the tithes of Eashing and Nornhay, and all tithes of peas, beans, roots, and seeds throughout the parish. The vicarial tithe was commuted at £600 per annum.

Chapter xvij.

The Vicars.

IT will probably never be possible to compile a complete list of the Vicars of the parish. The following is the list contained in Manning and Bray's history. A few additions from other sources have been made:

Ulmer, *temp.* Edward the Confessor.
Ranulf Flambard, William I. and II. and Henry I.
William. . . , resigned about 1195.
Richard de Chiddingfold, instituted about 1195.
Robert, resigned 1285.
William de Heleton, instituted 28 February, 1285-6.
Nico. de Leicester, instituted 1302.
Alexr. de Redbourn, instituted 6 September, 1304.
Peter Davern; cess. 1329.
Thomas de Maydenstone, instituted 26 January, 1329-30.
John Chapman, died 1379.
John Cok de Compton, instituted 7 May, 1379; cess. 1384.
Stephen Randolf, instituted 13 July, 1384; cess. 1385.
John de Compton, instituted 10 February, 1385-6; died 1401.
Henry Hunte, instituted 16 April, 1401.
Henry Lethyrhyd, died 1456.
William Cook, LL.B., instituted 29 January, 1456-7; resigned 1459.
Richard Stafford, instituted 24 May, 1459; died 1466.
William Baker, LL.B., instituted 11 February, 1466-7; died 1485.

John Croxsall, instituted 26 November, 1485 ; died 1520.
Robert More, M.A., instituted 13 October, 1520.
Edward Mowle ; cess. 1546.
George Stoughton, instituted 1 November, 1546 ; resigned.
Robert Grafton ; deprived, 1578.
Francis Taylor, instituted 13 September, 1578.
Caleb Taylor ; died December 14, 1631.
Edmund Mason, D.D., instituted 1631 ; died March 24, 1634-5.
Nicholas Andrews, D.D., instituted 1635 ; ejected 1643.
Isaac Fortrie, 1643 ; died February, 1660-1.
Thomas Quincey, 1660 ; resigned.
Samuel Speed, M.A., instituted 1662 ; died January 22, 1681-2.
Anthony Wharton, LL.B., instituted 18 April, 1682 ; died March 15, 1714-5.
Michael Woodward, instituted 16 June, 1715 ; died November, 1717.
John Giffard, instituted 6 March, 1717-8 ; resigned 1720.
Richard Younger, M.A., instituted 19 May, 1720 ; died February 13, 1757.
Thomas Gawton, M.A., instituted 12 May, 1757 ; died October, 1761.
Theoph. Mountjoy Hughes, instituted 24 November, 1761 ; died October, 1763.
Owen Manning, B.D., instituted 22 December, 1763 ; died 9 September, 1801.
John Croft, 1801 ; resigned 1803.
Charles Ekins, instituted 22 October, 1803-10.
Robert Ekins, 1810-33.
Charles Boileau Elliott, M.A., 1833-38.
John Garwood Bull, B.A., 1838-47.
Edward Jacob Boyce, M.A., 1847-65.
William Duncan Long, M.A., 1865-75.
Hon. Alan Brodrick, M.A., 1875-88.
Leonard Headley Burrows, M.A., 1888.

There are not many of these incumbents of the earlier times of which anything is now known.

Ranulf Flambard, the first Norman Vicar, was a very famous man, and must have been possessed of remarkable vigour and

ability. From an obscure origin he rose to eminence, and became, in addition to being the Vicar of Godalming, Canon of Sarum, Dean of Christchurch, Bishop of Durham, and the unscrupulous justiciar of William Rufus. Among the buildings which he erected are Christchurch Priory and Norham Castle. He died in 1128.

Of one William, and of Richard de Chiddingfold, and Roger de Basing, I have been favoured with the following notes—viz., that one Master William, having resigned the living (about 1195), "Saveric, Archdeacon of Northampton, and Treasurer of Salis-"bury, granted to his beloved clerk, Richard de Chiddingfold, the "Vicarage of his church at Godalming. This Richard de Chid-"dingfold appointed Roger de Basing to be parson of the church "of Godalming. Richard had to pay 20s. per annum out of the "Vicarage, and Roger agreed to pay Richard three silver marks "year by year in quarterly payments, Roger to provide a chaplain "and be responsible for all services and for the necessary repairs to "the church. But whatever chaplain appointed by Roger serves "the church, he shall make the same oath to Richard as to Roger, "in order that nothing be done during the lifetime of Roger or after "his death against the interests of Richard in the Vicarage by which "the less he should hold it peaceably without detriment should "Roger die." This agreement was made between the years 1195 and 1204.

The next on the list of whom we have information is Dr. Nicholas Andrews, and he is known to us chiefly by the papers (preserved at Loseley) respecting his ejectment. These papers were published in the Surrey Archæological Collection, vol. ii., p. 210, and may there be read in full.

It is well known that the Long Parliament appointed a Commission to hear complaints against incumbents, and as these were generally Royalists, it is not surprising that a great many of the clergy were cited to appear and answer for themselves all sorts of charges made against them. In reading any of these it is hardly necessary to say at the present day that great allowances must be made on both sides for the intensity of party feeling, and the bigotry and intolerance that existed and were perhaps inseparable from a state of civil war.

This Parliamentary Committee was a busy one, so numerous

were the complaints made to it. Proceedings were often adjourned on account of non-attendance of the clergy complained against, and other reasons. After the second or third default, if the evidence appeared to warrant it, deprivation ensued, and then a new "godlie and painful" minister was appointed to succeed, and referred to the Westminster assembly of divines for a certificate of fitness ; one-fifth of the tithe to go to the ejected incumbent or his widow for maintenance. And then often followed for hearing many complaints that parishioners would not pay tithe to the newly-appointed minister, or that one-fifth part was not paid to the late incumbent, etc.

The Surrey clergy suffered a good deal from this Commission. Incumbents were dismissed in Abinger, Byfleet, Chiddingfold, Cranleigh, Clandon, Ewhurst, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, East Horsley, West Horsley, Leatherhead, Wisley, Albury, and Worplesdon.

Our Dr. Andrews was charged, among other things, with the following : "That, being possessed of several livings, and therefore "ample means, he was much given to his ease and leisure. That "he very much disapproved of long sermons, and would not preach "them himself or allow his curates to do so. That he required "Mrs. Buckley to wear a particular kind of veil (such as had been "used in Catholic times) before he would consent that she should "be churched. That he lent a parishioner a choice Popish book, "and said he liked a man who chose his religion before it came, as "it was coming again, in the land. That he made the congregation "come up to the rail to receive the sacrament. That he rode all the "way to Portsmouth with the Rector of Compton to eat fish on a "Friday and drink the health of that honest old man the Pope, as "they called him."

These and other items of complaint were made and supported by the following parishioners, among others : Sir William Elliot of Busbridge, John Randall, John Smith, Philip Mellershe, Joshua Perrior, and John Westbrook (a barrister of the Westbrook family residing, I think, at the house now London and County Bank, and Mr. Jones's shop).

The result was that the Doctor had to go. He is one of those mentioned in White's "Century of Malignant Priests," thus : "The "benefices of Nics. Andrewes D.D. Rector of the Parish Ch. of

"Guildford and Vicar of Godalminge in the Cty of Surrey are "sequestered, for that he is not only negligent in preaching himselfe "but he hath also expressed himselfe to be an enemy to frequent "preachings, inveighing in his sermons against long sermons, "saying that Peter's sword cut off but one eare, but long sermons, "like long swords, cut off both at once, and that the surfet of the "Word is of all most dangerous, and that the silliest creatures have "longest eares," etc.

Walker comments indignantly on the charges made against him, and says "he was a zealous man for the Church and a great "Royalist, and that he was hurried from jayl to jayl and sometime "imprisoned on shipboard."

Isaac Ffortrie was appointed to succeed Dr. Andrewes here, and a Mr. Cuffley to succeed him at Guildford. And these were cited before the Parliamentary Committee on March 10, 1645, to show cause "why they pay not ye ffift part of tithe to the "wife of Dr. Andrewes," and again on May 7 following. On the last-named day the Committee "heare what the said Mrs. "Andrewes can saie for herselfe, and examine witnesses on both "sides."

Isaac Fortrie continued Vicar until 1660, when he died. It appears by his will, dated August 28, 1656 ("when he was sick "and weak of body, but of perfect memory"), that he had two sons and four daughters, and owned lands in Easking and High-preistwicke, Chiddingfold. His successor, Thomas Quincey, resigned soon after appointment, no doubt on the change of Government at the Restoration.

The first Vicar appointed after the Restoration of Charles II. was the Rev. Samuel Speed (Plate XXXVII.). He was the grandson of John Speed the historian, and son of the Rev. — Speed, of Southampton. The family suffered for their loyalty during the Commonwealth. This Vicar had several other preferments, and became Rector of Alverstoke. He was an author, and the portrait given of him is sketched from a frontispiece of one of his books. He was chaplain of the fleet under the Earl of Ossory, and present at some engagements with the Dutch. He is said to have shown great courage, and Sir John Birkenhead, who wrote a ballad on the naval engagement, signalizes the Chaplain Speed thus:

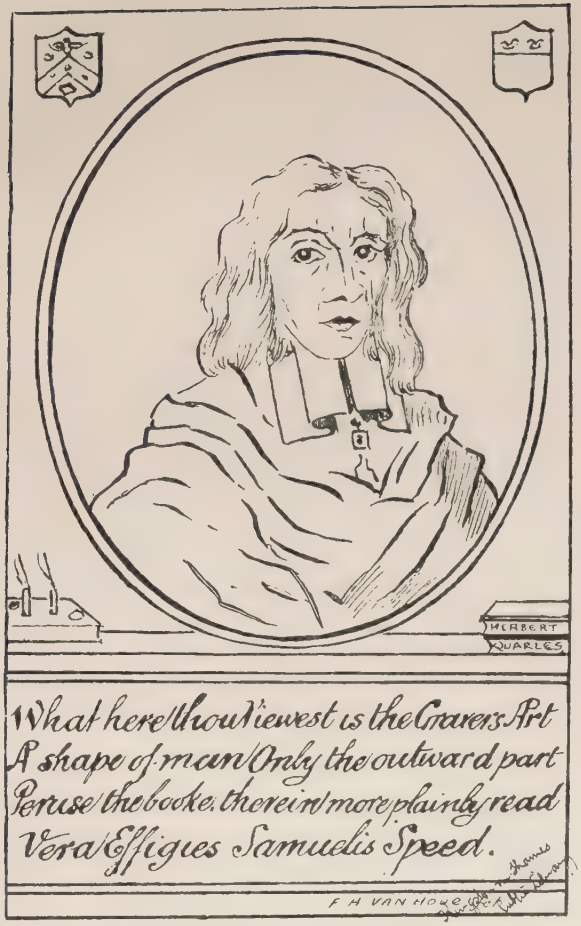

HERBERT
QUARLES
What here thou viewest is the Gravers Art
A shape of man Only the outward part
Peruse the booke, therein more plainly read
Vera Effigies Samuelis Speed.
F H VAN HOWE

PLATE XXXVII.—COPY OF FRONTISPIECE TO BOOK BY SAMUEL SPEED.

"The Chaplain he plied his wonted work,
He prayed like a Christian, he fought like a Turk,
Crying now for the King and the Duke of York,
With a thump, a thump, a thump!"

Although his preferments were considerable, he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, which troubled the closing years of his life.

During his incumbency, in 1669, Archbishop Sheldon caused a return to be made of all conventicles within the province, and in this return, under Godalming, are entered two—viz.:

"Att the house of John Platt, a Nonconformist minister, a weekly conventicle every Sunday in the time of Divine Service.	Attended by 7 or 800 persons.	Taught by the said John Platt.
"Another monthly conventicle att the house of Henry Gill, a Quaker.	Attended by 4 or 500 persons.	Teacher unknown."*

The first-mentioned meeting was held at Westbrook, and the Mr. Platt who conducted it had been the Rector of West Horsley, but was ejected on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, 1662. He thereupon purchased Westbrook, and carried on services there until his death in 1669. His son, Sir John Platt, built the present house at Westbrook.

The Rev. Anthony Wharton, who succeeded Speed as Vicar, was the father of Thomas Wharton, B.D., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, 1718 to 1728, and the grandfather of Thomas Wharton, who held the same professorship, and wrote the "History of English Poetry."

The only other to be mentioned here is the Rev. Owen Manning, B.D., who was Vicar of the parish one hundred years ago. He was also Canon of Lincoln, and Rector of Peperharow and Chiddingfold. He was born in the year 1721; became Fellow

* Surrey Archæological Collections, vol. xiii., part 2, p. 158.

of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1741 ; M.A., 1744. He preferred the living of Godalming to that of St. Nicholas, Guildford, which he might have had in the place of it.

When a graduate at the University he had the small-pox, and was laid out for dead. His father in a hopeless way went in to look at him. He then raised him, saying, "I will give my dear "boy another chance," and was astonished to see returning signs of life.

Mr. Manning was one of the authors of the "County History of "Surrey." He was also the author of a Saxon dictionary, of a work on King Alfred, and of many published sermons. He became blind from his studies.

He had a family of three sons and six daughters. He desired that no monument should be raised to his memory, but his friends could not be content to comply with this wish too literally. A tablet was therefore erected, and inscribed as named under the head of Monuments, p. 59. It may have been due to the same feeling of modesty that his portrait was never engraved, so far as I have been able to ascertain after making a considerable search.

THE END.

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